

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Bursting Elevator Bins

More Box Cars Needed

Fire! Fire! Watch Your Elevator

White Corn Ceiling

Employer Not Liable for Death by Grain Dust

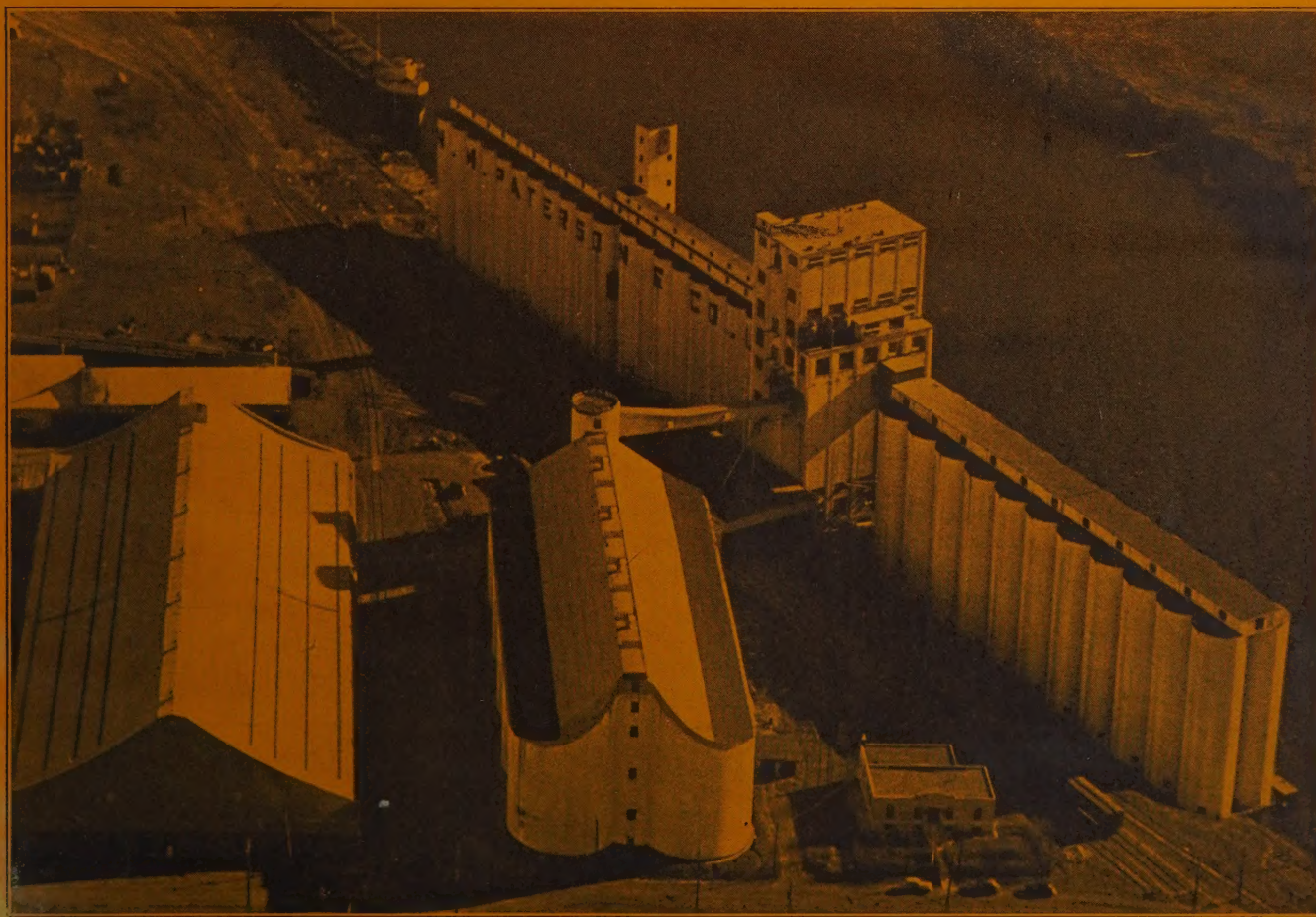
Corn Product Ceiling Lifted

Seed Testing Aids Crop Production

War Time Rations for Chicks

Estimating the Value of Feeds

Getting Feed In and Out in Wartime



Airplane View of the 6,000,000 bushel Storage Plant of N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ontario.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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A good firm to consign to
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Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

"69 years of continuous service in the grain trade."

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This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x8½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 A.W. Weight, 8 oz. Price 80c; three copies \$2.20, plus postage.

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 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Your Oat Growers
Can Get

- More Bushels per Acre
- Higher Quality Oats
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*By Raising These New Varieties - -***TAMA, BOONE, VICLAND, VIKOTA, CONTROL or MARION**

Resistant to Rusts and Smuts

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANYGrain Department
Chicago, Illinois

Continuous Buyers of Oats, Wheat, Corn, Barley

Have You An Elevator For Sale?
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See our "Elevator For Sale—Wanted" Department This Number

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Personal Attention Plus Experienced Supervision Given Every
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Eighth edition of Clark's Car Load Grain Tables, extended to show bushels in largest carloads, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to 129,950 lbs.	to bushels of 32 lbs.
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Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages of linen ledger paper reinforced with linen, bound in keratol with marginal index. Shipping Weight, 12 ozs.

Price \$2.50 plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Journal

When you write our advertisers
Thanks

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

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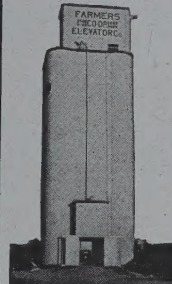
GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

ATTENTION!

**Hammer Mill Belts
Immediate Delivery**

**WHITE STAR
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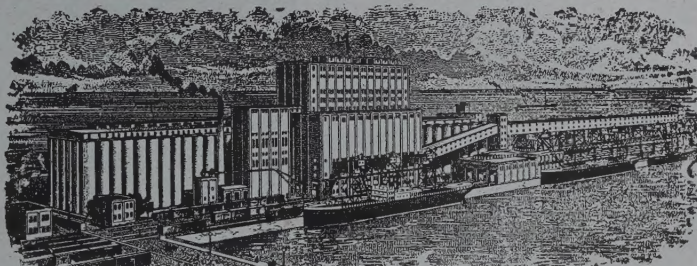
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Equipped with
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you mention the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

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The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

LARGE coal yard and grain elevator for sale, Central Western Indiana. Write Newton Busenbark, Crawfordsville, Ind.

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INDIANA ELEVATOR For Sale or Lease; good retail trade and all coal business you want. Address 91U20, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

IRON CLAD 30,000 cap. elevator for sale. Constructed 1931; on main railway. For further information write Kismet Equity Exchange. Kismet, Kan.

NORTH CENTRAL INDIANA elevator, feed mill and coal business for sale, on Penn. R. R.; privately owned; good business; no competition. F. E. Seidel, owner, Denham, Ind.

MICHIGAN—Elevator fully equipped for coal, grain, feed and feed grinding. Bin storage 8,000 bus. Situated intersection Wabash and Ann Arbor R.R. Wm. Lee, Owner, Milan, Mich.

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MCCORDSVILLE, INDIANA elevator for sale. Located 15 mi. east of Indianapolis on Big 4 R.R. on private ground. Cap. 15,000 bus. small grain; 8,000 bus. ear corn; complete mach. for handling grain and feed, including electric truck dump; hammermill; ton mixer, etc. Price \$12,500. Down payment \$4,000.00. Satisfactory terms on balance. Paul McComas, Fishers, Ind.

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WANT TO BUY Grain Elevator, Illinois or Iowa; must be in good grain territory. Address 91S11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED—Grain Elevator, Illinois or west central Indiana. Must be good grain territory. Address 91V7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

NORTHERN WISCONSIN Flour and Feed Mill for sale. Midget Marvel, 25 bbl. unit. Electric power. Address 91U21, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

KENTUCKY feed mill for sale; bin storage 125,000 bus.; 50,000 sq. ft. warehouse space; sprinkler system thruout; good track and truck facilities. A-1 condition. Priced right for quick sale. Louisville Seed Co., Louisville 2, Ky.

MISSOURI Flour and feed business for sale. 50 bbl. daily capacity mill; feed business doing about \$100,000 volume annually. On railroad in prosperous town. Priced to sell. Owner wishes to retire. Edward H. Keller, Belle, Mo.

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WANTED—Assistant Superintendent for feed mill in Middlewest, especially capable of handling maintenance work. Permanent. Box 5624, Stock Yards Station, Kansas City, Mo.

PERMANENT JOB for a draft free man. Superintendent and salesman, elevator county seat town, steady job, good schools and churches, good living conditions. Give references first letter. Address 91S1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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If you are a moneymaker, can supervise men, and like the retail feed business, here is your opportunity to operate a going business for a well established midwest feed manufacturer. Write giving full qualifications to 91U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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FOR SALE—3 hp. 1800 rpm. 3-60-220/440 Wagner motor; 40 hp. 1200 rpm. 3-60 220 Howell motor. W. J. Meschberger Elevator & Repair Co., R. 1, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

GENERAL ELECTRIC induction motor for sale, 220 volts, 60 cycles, 100 amps. Speed 1150, 40 hp. complete with starter box. Burlington Feed Co., Burlington, Wis.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

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Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, published semi-monthly at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1943.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., Chicago, Ill. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark. Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) Charles S. Clark, 327 South La Salle St., Chicago.

D. M. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

CHARLES S. CLARK,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1943.

(Seal) Alice M. Mealliff,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires September 30, 1943.)

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

Chicago, Ill.

For Over Fifty Years

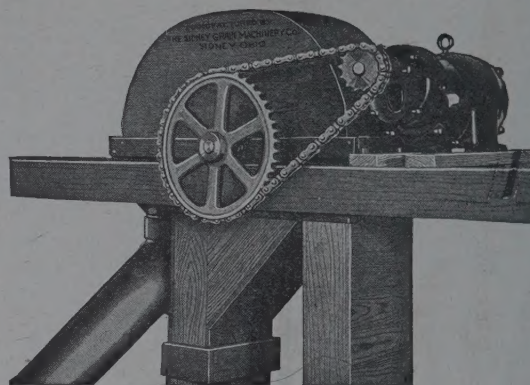
Sidney has been supplying equipment for grain elevators and feed mills throughout the country. This long span of continuous service could not have been maintained were it not for the high efficiency built into all Sidney equipment. It is this efficiency which has made Sidney machinery standard equipment in grain elevators and feed mills.



Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer

The Sidney Line includes

Corn Shellers	Truck Dumps
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Corn Crackers and Graders	
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Manlifts	Spouting



Sidney Grain Elevator Head Drive

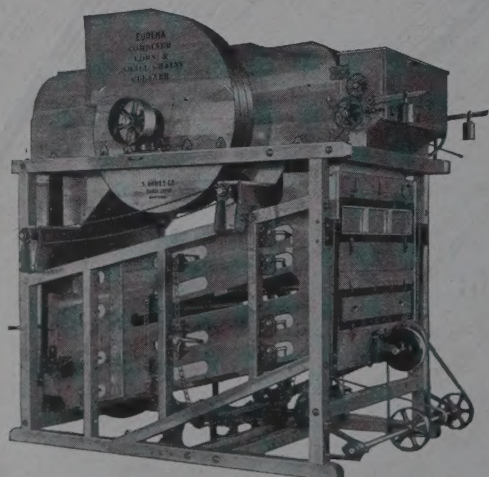
Priority regulations have slowed up delivery of machinery, so we would suggest that you carefully check over your equipment, determining what you will need, and place your order at once. We can make delivery about when you need it.

Make use of Sidney's experienced engineers to aid you in the solution of your operating and maintenance problem. This obligates you in no way.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

two kinds of cleaning

without changing screens



'magic-screen' Two-in-One Cleaner

Ask for Bulletin J-164



'Combination Separator

Convertible in 30 seconds—half a minute only to adjust the precision controls of the two 'Uni-suction air separations and to reset flow gate which diverts corn to one or small grains to the other of the two sets of large-area 'Magic-motion' screens . . . A 'Super type, masterbuilt Separator—saves space, power, labor's attention—eliminates expense of a second Cleaner, Motor and Dust Collector . . . Simplifies, quickens, improves and cheapens cleaning . . . Several sizes—a capacity to suit every need.

S. HOWES CO. Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., OCTOBER 27, 1943

THE HIGH QUALITY of the new crop of soybeans being harvested in most sections will surely reduce the losses of buyers who do not closely grade their receipts.

THE MANY COMMITTEES now planning the best way to meet post war conditions will not help industry one bit unless, it includes freedom of enterprise for all classes of business.

MACHINERY for trading in barley futures has been set up by the enterprising Chicago Board of Trade; and dealers who are benefited must give it their business if trading is to reach a satisfactory hedging volume.

IT IS MUCH CHEAPER to clean, oil and care for electric motors than to try to get them rewound after they have burned out. The delay, the expense of transportation and repairs all cry out in favor of frequent cleaning and lubricating, at least, until the end of the war facilitates the getting of repairs.

NOW THAT THE Mediterranean Sea is again open to navigation by the Allies, we should be able to get a bountiful supply of red squill, which has been one of the most effective rat poisons, principally because these rodents cannot vomit, and after eating food loaded with this poison they invariably run away from the building and die. The removal of weeds and rubbish about elevators and cribs helps to keep the rats away.

MANY SOYBEAN processors are closely identified with the grain industry which can well afford to support the bills intended to eliminate the 10-cent per pound tax on margarine. While one would not expect a grain dealer in Wisconsin to shout his approval of this substitute for butter those in the soybean growing states of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa will earn the approval of their farmer friends by advocating this relief during the emergency created by the butter shortage.

FREQUENT INSPECTION of stored grain and especially grain which was damp when placed in storage will help to discover hot spots and weevil infestation, which always can be depended upon to result in damage to the entire bin if left alone. Weevils are not active when the temperature declines to the 50's. An occasional turning, blowing and cleaning may check deterioration but it will not save the grain unless it is carefully inspected at frequent intervals and thoroughly cleaned and aired when found to be heating.

EVERY NOW AND THEN we learn of the burning of a perfectly good elevator in spite of the fact that the elevator owner had neglected to have it insured. Fire insurance is so cheap no property owner can afford to carry it all himself. However, it is the conviction of students of fire insurance that the greater the part of insurance carried by the operator of the property the greater care will he take in preventing fires, and in equipping his plant with facilities for extinguishing every fire in its incipency. The smaller the fire losses, the lower the cost of fire insurance.

GRAIN DEALERS who have been storing any kind of grain for the C.C.C. and tried to forward the stored grain on transit billing are wondering what they will be required to do next, to comply with the regulations of the different boards, buros and commissions. It seems the I.C.C. has some very decided convictions regarding how it wishes the record of shipments kept but the poor elevator operator is perplexed to find out which is the final or the deciding authority. It is next to impossible to comply with all of the contradictory orders even though the elevator man is anxious to satisfy the autocrats dominating his activities.

COUNTRY BUYERS will grade all purchases of soybeans very rigidly or else rest assured that they will lose their last shirt. The grading requirements will require most careful use of the testing kettle, the screens and a finely adjusted scale. Unless buyers do grade all grains down and buy it at a set price they are sure to have more than a splitting headache when they get returns from their shipments. Five cents may be a safe margin for handling beans, but when buyers are held responsible for grading and cleaning, losses are pretty sure to be frequent and heavy. Keep in mind soybeans containing over 14% moisture cannot be safely stored unless ample facilities for turning are at hand.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who have facilities for grinding corn cobs small enough to pass thru 12 mesh screens might find a market for some of their product by addressing the Chief of Division of Field Construction, U. S. Dept. of Agr. Extension Service, Washington, D. C. It is claimed that sand is so sharp it scratches the cylinders of airplane engines, hence the Navy is experimenting hoping to find some material that can be used in cleaning carbon out of airplane engines without scratching the cylinders. Some poultry raisers use ground cobs as litter with complete satisfaction to the experimenters and the chickens.

EVERY ELEVATOR OPERATOR in the due course of his existence has caught the measles and some of the other contagious diseases current with childhood, but few have caught a 25 pound pig in their elevator boot, as was the good fortune of the elevator operator at Abbyville, Kan., recently. This strange pig did not fall in the receiving pit of his own accord. Somebody had imprisoned him in a large grain bag and forgot to take it out of the farmer's load when dumping wheat. It pays to watch what the farmer is dumping into the pit as hammers, harness and whiplashes never agree with the elevator machinery.

SO MUCH ACCUMULATED surplus corn has been used to feed the hungry maws of poultry and livestock no one is interested in renting the tanks and small wood bins erected for the satisfaction of the ever normal granary. So the C.C.C. is offering to rent hundreds of these storage bins at four cents a bushel on the rated capacity of the bins. The tenant must shovel his grain in and out of the bins, but he will be required to guarantee the weights and grades. So, if he entrusts damp grain to the bins he has rented as a store house, he will be the one to suffer the loss not his landlord. It seems the C.C.C. wants to blow both hot and cold in this matter of storing grain for others.

CEILING planners about to tackle corn prices may pause if they will look ahead and consider what may happen next spring if the ceiling is so low as to force farmers to devote their lands to crops other than corn. Labor costs are so high and the need for manpower to keep the weeds out of the cornfields is so great a grower must have the promise of a good price to induce him to plant.

THE AVERAGE GRAIN SHIPPER has not been content with the corn marketing margin of five cents a bushel, but the hand huskers of many points in Nebraska are demanding eight to twelve cents a bushel. This exorbitant demand, of course, will encourage the employment of mechanical pickers which scatter corn all over the field. Even farmers do not like to be dominated by farm labor.

ACCORDING TO J. L. LARSON, state seed analyst of Minnesota Experimental Farms, farmers and grain buyers interested in his getting good crops next year should get busy now and test the wheat, corn and soybeans intended for next years planting, so as to get choice seed of high germination. It seems that Minnesota is unfortunate in having low germination on all of the seeds tested so far. In fact some of the wheat tested as low as 70%, corn 83% and soybeans 60%. No farmer who is alert to his own interest would think of planting seeds of such low germination, if it is possible to obtain seeds of higher germination. Country elevator operators who hope to handle a big crop next year will discourage the planting of seeds which cannot be expected to grow.

Three More Dust Explosions

Dust explosions are not frequent occurrences and they do not always destroy completely the plant in which they occur, but they generally result in sufficient damage or injury to make the elevator owners wish their house was kept so clean that the dust explosion would not occur.

The explosion reported in South Dakota news this number served to scare everybody present, but the damage to the elevator was trifling.

The explosion in Tacoma (Wash.) which was started by an overheated motor resulted in \$15,000 damage to the plant.

The explosion in California, like the one in South Dakota, was, no doubt, caused by metal fed into the grinding mill. If the grain had been fed into a strong magnetic separator on its way to the mill both of these explosions might have been prevented. Then, too, a thorough, weekly cleaning of the elevator would have reduced the force of the explosion and saved both of the elevators from complete destruction.

Bursting Elevator Bins

No elevator owner expects his bins to burst and scatter their contents on the surrounding landscape, but they do burst as is definitely proven by reports of three different burstings in the news columns of this number.

Sad to relate, the bins of an Indiana elevator burst and badly injured a farmer and his wife, who had just stopped in the driveway. Of course, the elevator owner did not suspect his bin walls were weak or he would have strengthened them in the hope of diminishing his own possible loss from the bursting bin wall. However, unless the elevator owner was well insured against accidents to visitors, he is likely to be worried with suits for damages.

The movement of every new crop to market generally results in the overloading of some elevators and the bursting of bins with unexpected damages to the plant. The decay of foundations and extra stress on bin walls often result in the weakening of structures erected by experienced builders, but termites and rot have helped many structures erected by barn builders to an early collapse.

Elevators as a rule are designed to carry a heavy load and the rapid movement of new crops to cover has long resulted in many bins bursting. A rigid inspection of every elevator when empty should help to disclose weaknesses that can be remedied without great expense and prevent future accidents.

Fire, Fire, Watch Your Elevator

Notwithstanding the fire losses for September were unusually heavy and many elevators were sacrificed to the flames, October is striving to equal September's record and burn up all of the elevators which are now full of grain, so it behooves every elevator operator, who hopes to stay in business for another crop, to watch most vigilantly all of the hazards of his plant, and correct the known hazards wherever discovered.

The 34 fires reported in this number, 15 of which resulted in total loss is most discouraging.

Some elevatormen have helped to save their plant from destruction by inviting all of the local firemen to make a careful inspection of the elevator not only to suggest correction of known fire hazards, but to familiarize themselves with the construction and arrangement of the elevator to facilitate their work in extinguishing any fire which may occur in the plant.

The fire at Pana (Ill.) early last month was quickly extinguished partially because the chief of the local fire department had listened to a lecture on fighting elevator fires. That friction fire,

which occurred in the cupola, was quickly extinguished by a fire department whose chief did not fear going to the cupola.

In a fire reported in this number two firemen, who had no knowledge of either the construction or arrangement of the plant, were precipitated into a deep bin by the burning of the floor. Have the fighters come in and familiarize themselves with the plant.

Abandonment of Rail Lines

The abandonment of rail lines by carriers is becoming such a common practice, grain elevator operators on short lines are kept in perpetual worry lest they be deprived of shipping service.

The Missouri Pacific recently has applied for leave to abandon service on its line from Crete to Auburn, Nebraska, a distance of 70 miles. That short line serves 17 grain elevators, five of which are also served by the C.B. & Q. R.R. but this would leave 12 of the elevators at eight stations in Nebraska without rail shipping facilities. Brock, Talmadge, Douglas and Burr have two elevators each. Naturally, all of the owners of these elevators, which were built to serve large grain producing areas, are much disturbed by the prospect of losing their rail shipping facilities and have protested most vigorously to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Some of these elevators have long paid rent for a building site on the railroad right-of-way, and much of the grain produced has been shipped to market over the rails, but still the railroad is not willing to continue operation of the 70 mile line contending that it is unprofitable. With gas rationing and good crops this line should be able to develop sufficient business, to get out of the habit of using red ink.

While the railroads seldom have been required to guarantee transportation facilities for elevator operators renting sites on their right-of-way, it would seem that the railroad should give a fair measure of damages to the shippers who have long patronized their lines. Other elevator operators have lost their rail facilities through abandonment by railroad and still continue to operate successfully.

If an agreement by the elevator owners assuring the railroad company of full patronage would prevent the abandonment of the line then it would seem the proper thing for the grain shippers to enter into such an agreement.

SUBSIDIES MAY ENCOURAGE grain production but the leaders in all farm organizations seem bitterly opposed to this form of bribery, and have real doubt as to production being stimulated by the payment of subsidies.

The World's Largest Grain Storage Port

Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, on Lake Superior have long led the rest of the world in the volume of grain storage. The two adjoining ports have thirty-one modern elevators and 15 annexes with large handling capacity, so with ample manpower and plenty of boats an average crop could be hastened on its way, down the Great Lakes, almost every month of the year.

The three storehouses of the N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., in Fort William are far apart and the two houses near the river are of reinforced concrete so the fire exposure hazard is zero. The commodious two story office between the original elevator and its fireproof annex is surrounded by a pleasing landscape made up of rock gardens, fountains, and a wide stretch of well kept lawn and flower beds. The plant has long been in charge of Superintendent P. C. Poulton. An airplane view of this plant is shown on the outside front cover.

The building on the river front is a two million bushel reinforced concrete elevator not including warehouse, which has a storage space of 175,000 bus. The building on the water front runs almost due east and west with a million bushels of storage bins on either side of the workhouse. On the western side are twenty-two bins each of 42,500 bus. wheat capacity with eleven interstices of 10,500 bus. wheat capacity.

The eastern annex consists of 44 bins each of 22,500 bus. capacity; 22 interstices of 6,000 bus. and 10 interstices of 12,000 bus. of wheat capacity.

Cupolas are equipped with four 36" conveyors and shipping tunnels with three 46" shipping belts, two on the western side of the workhouse and one on the eastern side of the workhouse. The tunnel belts are served by two 25,000 bus. per hour shipping legs. The workhouse is served by eight hoppers each capable of holding 2,500 bus. of wheat which in turn are served by two 16,000 bus. per hour receiving legs.

The tower on east annex contains a leg and scale and it was formerly used in connection with an airveyor system which conveyed grain from the original N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., 65,000 bus. capacity elevator a distance of 1,600

feet. This plant and airveyor system has since been dismantled.

The river elevator is equipped with a 16,000 bus. per hour capacity marine leg on the front side of the building and it discharges into one of the workhouse 25,000 bus. shipping legs.

The units shown on the north side of the elevator trackage system are both of 2,000,000 bus. capacity. The first one has 10 bins with depths of 85' at the centre and 65' at the outside with diameters of 56' each bin having a capacity of 135,000 wheat bushels. There are also 4 interstices in this building each of 65,000 bus. capacity.

This unit is served over a carloading belt in workhouse to a 36" belt in the gallery shown in the illustration which, in turn, discharges onto another 36" belt which travels all around this building; i. e., across the cupola down a well at the western end of the building through the tunnel and on up through another well at the eastern end of the building to the cupola.

The second building is a temporary bulk storage unit of 2,000,000 bus. This building is filled by the gallery belt previously mentioned in the adjoining unit and grain is fed into the tower-like bin shown in the picture at one end of the building, and is discharged onto another belt at the bottom of this bin which belt is tunneled under the roadway and railroad track and reaches a lofting leg at the eastern end of the temporary unit which leg spouts grain to a 36" belt. Grain is ploughed off the latter belt by a portable plough.

The belt tunneled under the railway is reversible and discharges into the same towerlike bin at the eastern end of the centre building where grain meets existing conveyors which convey grain to the riverside workhouse.

The total grain storage capacity of the two adjoining ports aggregates 144,825,210 bus. or more than any other port or city in the world. Of this large storage room Fort William has 63,395,000 bus. and Port Arthur 81,430,210 bus.

The semi-public elevators have room for 92,567,210, their temporary annexes 51,963,000, private terminals 105,000 and the mill elevators 190,000 bus.

FORT WILLIAM and PORT ARTHUR ELEVATORS

The elevators listed, EXCEPTING those indicated by an "—", are licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada to operate during the season of 1943-44.

FORT WILLIAM ELEVATORS		Semi-Public Terminal Elevator	Annex	Private Terminal	Mill
On the water front					
Canadian Consolidated Grain Co.	1,750,000	—	—	—	—
Federal Grain Limited	3,000,000	—	7,500,000	—	—
Fort William Elevator Co. Ltd.	1,750,000	—	—	—	—
Manitoba Pool Elevators, No. 3	1,750,000	—	—	—	—
McCabe Bros. Grain Co.	1,000,000	—	—	—	—
National Grain Co. Limited	5,750,000	—	4,000,000	—	—
Northland Terminals "B & E"	2,500,000	—	—	—	—
Northland Terminals "D"	7,500,000	—	—	—	—
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	3,000,000	—	2,500,000	—	—
Paterson & Company Ltd.	4,000,000	—	2,000,000	—	—
Searle Grain Co.	5,000,000	—	5,000,000	—	—
Western Grain Co.	3,100,000	—	2,000,000	—	—
Inland					
Empress Grain Co.	—	—	—	20,000	—
*National Grain Co.	—	—	—	85,000	—
Davidson, J.	—	—	—	—	10,000
*Ogilvie Flour Mills	—	—	—	—	180,000
		40,100,000	23,000,000	105,000	190,000
PORT ARTHUR ELEVATORS					
On the water front					
Canadian Consolidated Grain Co.	1,500,000	—	1,000,000	—	—
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	5,500,000	—	3,000,000	—	—
Federal Grain Limited	2,350,000	—	—	—	—
Federal Grain Limited	2,250,000	—	—	—	—
Manitoba Pool Elevators No. 1	1,300,000	—	—	—	—
Manitoba Pool Elevators No. 2	1,400,000	—	6,063,000	—	—
Manitoba Pool Elevators No. 9	2,000,000	—	—	—	—
McCabe Bros. Grain Co.	3,250,000	—	2,000,000	—	—
Reliance Grain Co.	3,550,000	—	2,300,000	—	—
Sask. Pool Terminals, No. 4	6,568,410	—	—	—	—
Sask. Pool Terminals, No. 5	2,100,000	—	3,000,000	—	—
Sask. Pool Terminals, No. 6	7,398,800	—	—	—	—
Sask. Pool Terminals, No. 7	6,900,000	—	7,000,000	—	—
Superior Elevator Company	900,000	—	600,000	—	—
United Grain Growers Terminals Ltd.	5,500,000	—	4,000,000	—	—
Inland—NONE					
		52,467,210	28,963,000	—	—

* Means "NOT LICENSED".

Employers Still Have Free Speech

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme court has refused to interfere with a decision holding that an employer, under the constitutional right of free speech, may legally give his employees his views on whether they should vote for union representation. The employer in this case, the president of the American Tube Bending Co., Inc., of New Haven, Conn., had been accused by the national labor relations board of unfair labor practices. A Circuit court decision dismissed these charges and the Supreme court in refusing to review it, left the ruling in effect.

Warehouse Employees Not Under Wage and Hour Law

Louis McDaniel and others brought suit against Carl Clavin, who operated a wholesale poultry business, to recover overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Clavin obtained from brokers the poultry that he sold, much of it from other states, for his general stock, not to fill particular orders. The poultry remained in the cold storage warehouses until orders were received from retail dealers within the state.

Plaintiff drove trucks, delivering from the warehouses to the plant and from there to defendant's customers. He contended that the storage of the poultry for defendant's account at the warehouse did not terminate its interstate journey.

The Supreme Court of California held that the poultry was in cold storage warehouses awaiting local sale and it ceased to be "in commerce" and employee's activity in taking poultry from warehouse was simply a step in local distribution and not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Defendant did make 15 shipments within a period of a year and a half to New York and Arizona, interstate shipments, but the court held these were isolated and sporadic and failed to establish that employee was engaged in "production of goods for commerce" within coverage of wage and hour provisions of the Act.—136 Pac. Rep. 559.

Employer Not Liable for Death by Grain Dust

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma decided in favor of the Durant Milling Co., Durant, Okla., in the suit brought by Elin Powell for the death of her husband alleged to have been caused by grain dust in the mill and grain elevator where he was employed.

The air was constantly filled with dust and chaff, the suction fan near the pulverizer was not always used and there was medical testimony that Powell died as a result of breathing the dust and chaff. Defendant did not warn the workmen of the dangers of dust and chaff.

The court, however, said, "There is no evidence that the mill was operated imprudently or in any manner different from the way in which such mills are ordinarily operated; there is no evidence that the dangers were latent, or that the deceased was not aware of the general conditions surrounding his employment. There is no evidence that the ventilation was below the ordinary standard in such case. There were dust masks for the use of the workmen.

"Defendant brought proof that its mill was operated in every way, including ventilation and supplying of dust masks, according to long-established custom and usage.

"Plaintiff failed to show that the defendant operated its mill in any manner below the standard fixed by custom, and failed to show that such custom was no longer recognized as the best method of operation. It was necessary to show one or the other in order to make out a case of primary negligence for a jury."

The court refused to give the suit to the jury, since there was no doubt as to the facts. Four judges dissented.—136 Pac. Rep. 904.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Ceiling on Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: Do we understand that under the O.P.A. Interpretation published on page 282 of the Journal we can ship corn prepaid to St. Louis and get the St. Louis ceiling price?—Swanson-Anderson Co., Oakland, Neb.

Ans.: The Chicago office of the O.P.A. informs us that this can not be done. Shipments from Oakland, Neb., which is in Area A are governed by the Omaha ceiling and are not within the exception noted on page 282.

The situation is governed by the following paragraph added to M.P.R. 346 by amendment No. 1 of May 31:

(m) Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation, the maximum price for the sale or delivery of any corn, on track, in carload quantities at any destination shall not exceed the maximum price on track in carload quantities at the point at which the shipment in question originates, plus the lowest transportation charges from said point to such destination, for the shipment in question.

How to Escape Corn Muddle?

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the rules or orders that will govern the handling of the 1943 corn crop?

All the information we have is not clear; and the farmer seems so uncertain he is unwilling to sell his corn at what he understands is the ceiling price.

In any event we are unable to buy corn in the market at any price and the local farmer is unwilling to sell at the market, so we are about as muddled as either the local farmer or the man in the open market.—R. Darden, mgr. The Darden Co., Elkins, W. Va.

Ans.: Read the first nationwide ceiling on corn effective Mar. 12 and published in full on pages 235, 236, 237 and 241 of our Mar. 24 number as M.P.R. 346.

Read the amendment effective Apr. 14, as published on page 279, raising the price 5 cents.

Read the amendment effective May 31 as published on page 457.

The increase of 5 cents per bushel only served to whet the desire of the grower for still more. His holding is encouraged by Congressional demands for parity. Hitherto the executive administration has been in control of policies, altho the real power has always rested in Congress, which has been acquiescent, until recently. Until Congress acts the situation will be unsettled.

Draft Exemption for Grain Handlers?

Grain & Feed Journals: Some time ago in one of the issues of your paper you had an article with reference to the classification of second men in an elevator and gave the order number which put these men as being employed in essential work and exempt from the draft.

We have a man who is 31 years old, has three children and has just been re-classified as A-1 which means of course that within a short time he may have to go in the army. Help is very hard to get and we want this man to stay on the job. If you have any information which you can give us and which we could use to present to the local or state board, we will appreciate it very much.

We have storage room for 150,000 bus. and have over 100,000 bus. of C.C.C. beans stored for the account of processors and will need to keep this man if it is humanly possible.—Davis Elevator Co., Geo. Arnold, Kanawha, Ia.

Ans.: Each local draft board is practically a law unto itself, receiving only general instructions from Washington. Protest to C.C.C. and to your State Board giving full particulars.

As a guide to local boards the War Manpower Commission in General Order No. 17 issued its revised list of essential activities, including commercial poultry hatcheries, seed processing, threshing, cleaning, custom grist milling, pro-

duction of conveyors, blowers, exhaust fans, power transmission equipment, production of machinery, warehousing, repair services; also the processing of food, production of eggs, flour and other grain mill products, prepared feeds for animals and fowls, starch, cereals, rice, corn syrup.

Market for Corn Cobs?

Grain & Feed Journals: In your last issue I read the account regarding ground ear corn cobs being used by the Navy to clean carbon from airplane engines and I would like to know if there is a market. Any information will be appreciated.—B. J. Wallace, Clifton, Ill.

Ans.: Quartermasters or purchasing agents for the Army and Navy may be approached as to intended purchases of cobs, if any.

Also offers may be made to H. W. Hochbaum, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Extension Service, Washington 25, D. C.

For the purpose of cleaning airplane motors the cobs should be ground to pass thru 12-mesh and be held on 20-mesh screen.

Turkeys can digest corn cob as explained elsewhere by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station under the caption "Turkeys Can Digest Fiber Feeds."

Read the study on Utilization of Corn Cobs on page 238 of Sept. 22 number.

Save Your Plant from Fire

The Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has appealed to country elevator operators to exercise extra vigilance to keep their plants in condition to operate safely and without the development of new fire hazards. Read carefully then check over your own fire hazards and help to prevent a fire:

Beans are coming to elevators in a flood. Some houses were kept open over the weekend to receive them. At many points storage capacity has been reached and the elevators are closed to further receipts.

Evidently the movement is exceeding expectations for during the past few days we have received scores of telegrams and phone calls from elevator men who had checked up and found that values on hand exceeded the limits of their premium adjustment policies. If you haven't checked up and aren't certain that everything you have is covered, better do so at once. You can't afford to have a fire and be caught short on your stock insurance.

As a matter of fact, you can't afford a fire at all, so watch your machinery carefully, particularly the bearings, transmission equipment and elevator stands, while the house is adjusting itself to the heavy loading. Those are the parts most likely to be affected, so keep close tab on their performance.

Caution your employees to be particularly careful. Yes, we appreciate you are probably short-handed and every man you have is trying to do two men's work. But all their work will be in vain if while attempting to keep up with the combines they permit the elevator to burn. Impress upon them the absolute necessity of checking the machinery in the pit and cupola at frequent intervals while the house is being loaded—and of making a very thorough inspection at night before locking up.

Several bad fires have occurred lately that could have been avoided by the exercise of just a little more care. Under present conditions a fire that destroys foodstuff is bound to have serious results. Somebody would have to do without, and in a food-hungry world that must be avoided if at all possible.

In amending M.P.R. 346 the O.P.A. is expected to allow 3 or 4c for shelling ear corn, No. 2 shelled corn being higher than ear or snap corn.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 17, 18. Texas Seedsmens Ass'n., Texas Hotel, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Nov. 29. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n., Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 24, 25. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Washington, D. C.—Raw popcorn ceiling prices will be established by the O.P.A. on the basis of a maximum of \$3.68 per 100 lbs. on the farm, a rollback of a considerable amount from present ceiling prices.

Washington, D. C.—The War Food Administration is urging dealers to make immediate application for mixed fertilizers that will be needed either this fall or next spring and to accept delivery during the winter months. WFA officials state that "Because of transportation, labor, and storage difficulties it is necessary to keep mixed fertilizer moving if manufacturers are to meet needs. It is expected that between 10 and 12 percent more chemical fertilizers will be available in the 1943-44 crop season than during the past season."

C. S. Gordon New Chief

Colin S. Gordon has been appointed chief of the cereals, feeds and agricultural chemicals branch of the Office of Price Administration to succeed Acting Chief Atherton Bean who has filled the vacancy made three months ago by the resignation of John K. Westberg.

Mr. Gordon is a director of the Chicago Board of Trade and a member of its important committees on Rules, Weighing and Custodian, Soybeans and Warehouse.

A graduate of the University of Chicago Mr. Gordon has been with the Quaker Oats Co. for 15 years, handling grain operations, and has been a vice president since 1940. His appointment is in line with the mandate of Congress that high officials formulating policies must have had practical experience in the particular industry affected.



C. S. Gordon, Washington, D. C., New Chief in the O.P.A.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Builds for the Future

Grain & Feed Journals: Please enter a subscription for O. R. Thomas, who was manager of our Feed Department but has left for the Navy. *** Our firm has promised all our men their positions when they return from the Armed Services. Therefore, it is to our interest to see that they are kept posted as to the conditions and changes. We believe our men will do well to continue giving interest to the Journal for two reasons: One, they feel they are being considered, and two, it keeps them interested in the happenings in trade in which they are making their livelihood.—Geo. F. Porbeck Co., by Geo. F. Porbeck.

Tax on Grain Handled Encourages Even Flow

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: We have had very few complaints regarding the new grain tax law in Kansas, which in reality is transaction tax at the rate of 50c per thousand bushels. Each grain dealer must pay this rate on his entire annual turnover. The farmer also pays on his total production of thrashed grain. Then such grains are exempt from any other taxes.

The heavy volume handled by elevators for Commodity Credit Corporation caused a few dealers to feel that they were paying taxes on the property of the government, but those complaints were few, and as government stocks will probably decrease and private stocks increase, I think the Kansas law will be quite satisfactory if we can hold it at the present rate; however, there is always the danger of the rate of a simple tax of this kind being increased.

The best feature of this type of law is that it will encourage an even flow of grain from country points, and does not cause a heavy movement just prior to the annual assessment of personal property.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, J. F. Moyer, Sec'y, Dodge City, Kan.

Scarcity of Cars Stops Shipments of Beans

Grain & Feed Journals: Lack of box cars, such as never experienced before at the beginning of the soybean movement, has really complicated matters. Many elevators have been filled for several days, unable to accept more beans until railroads furnish equipment to load out. It stands to reason growers will not leave their beans in the fields when they have perfect weather for combining to wait for box cars but will find some way to put them away on the farms as the quality is such that they will store without much risk. Wet weather the past two years, which kept many beans in the fields all winter, is too fresh in the minds of the producers to take any unnecessary chances with the weather. Once the beans are put away on the farms, they will not move to market so readily.

Due to the low moisture and excellent quality, all country elevators who have storage are filling their space to capacity. However, the storage facilities are inadequate to provide for the beans that move at harvest time. There is more than enough storage readily available in C.C.C. steel bins, tributary to elevators, which is all empty, that can now be used by elevators at a rental of 1/30 of a cent per bushel a day in this emergency. It is very vital that every bushel of beans on this crop be saved for the best interests of the war effort.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Personal Property Tax Discourages Building of Grain Storehouses

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated—*The proposed change in the personal property tax on grain in Michigan was brought about because of the introduction of a bill, to provide a specific tax on grain in lieu of all other personal property taxes, late in the 1943 session of the legislature, which created considerable objection on the part of the grain trade in this State, and we finally convinced the introducers, The International Milling Co., that the matter required further consideration and the bill was killed.

The bill which was introduced in 1943 required a tax on the volume of grain handled as suggested, in fact this bill was a very close copy of the Minnesota law, which requires that a tax of 1/4 mill per bushel on all wheat handled. The Ohio and Kansas laws are similar. Michigan elevator men objected very much to this because it would mean setting up another set of books to keep a record of all grain handled and furthermore a tax might have to be paid on the same bushel of grain five or six times before it left the state or before it was finally processed. Realizing these objections, those in charge of the bill offered an amended bill, which provided for the tax per bushel to be collected only once, and the tax to be paid by the last handler, or the processor. The bill required, however, that every country elevator would have to keep records. Many of these country elevators sell entirely to jobbers or to mills and do not sell out state, so they would have to be keeping an unnecessary set of books showing the grain handled, even though they paid no tax.

Country elevators of this state pay little or no personal property tax on grain. Therefore they figured that this handling tax would probably amount to more than they have been paying

and objected. Because of all of these objections the committee finally arrived at what we think is a happy solution, of simply reducing the rate on grain which may be in storage on the tax date to such a point that no one will object to the tax, and the tax would be so small that nobody would find it profitable to attempt to juggle their inventories on the tax date just for the purpose of escaping this small tax.

This would overcome the objection to the present system in this State, where the operators have to pay the going real estate tax of from 2 to 3 1/2 per cent on their personal property, making it profitable for them to ship out grain just before tax date, with the resulting depression of market price. Not all the cities in this State are forcing the collection of this personal property tax on grain. Detroit, Grand Rapids, Flint and Monroe are the only ones, I believe, that are doing so at the present time. However as long as the law remains on the statute books in its present form there is always that threat that the local units will collect this personal property tax which they are entitled to by law, and this threat discourages the erection of additional storage elevators in this State.

We believe that the Legislature will look with favor upon this subsidy of the grain trade because it will help the farmer, and in fact the entire State. New York State has no personal property taxes whatever on grain and that probably is largely responsible for the development of the enormous grain trade into Buffalo and the nearby area. The International Milling Co. who have taken over the Henkel Flour Mills in Detroit claim that this tax increases the cost of their milling of flour in Detroit approximately 25c a barrel above what it cost them in Buffalo.—L. P. Dendel, Lansing, Mich.

48-Hour Week in Labor Shortage Areas

The 48-hour week will be applied before Nov. 15 in all areas where labor shortages have become acute, and within 30 days in all areas after they are brought into Group I—the group in which acute labor shortages have developed—Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, announced.

Instructions concerning the extension of the longer work week sent by the Commission's Bureau of Manpower Utilization to all Regional Manpower Directors also suggest the possibility of its application soon in areas where labor shortages have not yet actually developed. They call for consideration of the advisability of putting the longer work week in effect within 60 days in areas classified in Group II, those in which acute labor shortages are likely to develop within six months.

Export grain unloaded at U. S. ports during September totaled 2,842 cars, against 1,559 in August, 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Shipment of corn and corn products abroad for lend-lease account when we have a shortage at home has been criticized. The O. W. I. reports shipment of 2,084,360 bus. corn and 95,027,488 lbs. corn starch on lend-lease during the five months prior to Aug. 1.

Death of D. J. Schuh

Dominic J. Schuh, the popular and energetic manager of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, died Oct. 14 after a brief illness.

He was identified with the Exchange for 25 years, first as executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange that succeeded the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange, now the Cincinnati Board of Trade.

Always interested in the promotion of trade organization, he took the management of the Solid Fuel Institute. He was a member of the American Legion.

His host of friends in the grain trade will greatly miss him and grieve his early departure.



D. J. Schuh, Cincinnati, O., Deceased

Getting Feed in and Out in Wartime

By E. W. PETERS before Kasko Service Conference.

In normal times all have problems and troubles. In these abnormal times we have all the old ones and worlds of new ones. Under present conditions the secret of maintaining one's balance and not going into a tailspin, is to be thoroly co-ordinated into the effort of which you are a part; and to know what is going on in the rest of the business so you can coordinate what you do calmly and sensibly.

I don't want to overwhelm you with a lot of details of the trials and tribulations in the purchasing or in the transportation, but I do want you to know enough about these things so that you will know that we are doing a darn good job. Let's look at a few of the main items and raw materials.

While the total crushing of soybeans in the past year has been tremendous, you little realize the immense tonnage that has been utilized for the production of soybean flour for human consumption. Several of the largest crushing plants have been occupied completely in flour production.

LAST SEASON about 30 million bushels of soya beans were shipped to cottonseed crushers in the South, so we had that production in addition to those of the Northern mills; but the BIGGEST percentage of that production was used in the South. This year, not only are those same plants producing flour, but some capacity is being taken away from some other plants—and also it is planned to keep the cottonseed crushers busy by supplying them with beans as soon as cottonseed has been crushed.

Some new capacity has been added, so we feel we can look forward to a supply of soya somewhere near equal last year's supply. Please also remember in connection with soya and all these other concentrates, that the protein conservation program of which you have been a part, has helped save thousands of tons of concentrates and stretched the total feed supply that much further.

Last year in line with usual practices of the cottonseed crushers, a great many sold meal clear thru for a full year. However, after the first of January, 1943, it became more and more difficult to get supplies of cottonseed meal, because of the immense demand in the South and the fact that reserve supplies were eaten up long before the usual time.

The new-crop cottonseed meal season has started. Ordinarily we would have all the cottonseed meal we want. This has not been so because the Southern mills have been terribly slow in getting started. They are having labor difficulties and most of them are running only from 50-65 per cent of capacity. On top of this a large portion of the people who sell them seed, whether they be planters, farmers or ginners, are demanding cottonseed meal in return. And on top of this, all the state officials, the county agents, Government federal employees, etc., are urging the farmers to take meal back for their seed and to store it, and the state officials are trying to bring pressure upon the cottonseed crushers not to ship the meal out of the state.

We never thought of the South as being large consumers of concentrates or feedstuffs, but the livestock industry there has grown by leaps and bounds the past year and they have a live, ready market for all kinds of poultry and poultry products, dairy products, beef, etc., right there because of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who are in camps all over the South.

The W.F.A. and the C.C.C. have not helped anything with their rules, orders, regulations and their vacillating tactics with amendments, etc.

We still expect that the holes in the South will be filled within another 30 days and that

we will have plenty of cottonseed meal from then on.

THE MEAT SCRAP SITUATION—those of you who are in trucking range of Toledo have been on the warpath to get meat for us. The people from whom we usually get our supplies have been giving us about as much as they did in previous years, but with our largely increased tonnage, it hasn't been enough.

The conservation order was particularly drastic on meat and fish, and the amount of meat it saves we feel has been reflected within the last 30-60 days; and meat has been more nearly in keeping with the demand.

As you know, the Government is planning on bringing in around 50,000 tons of meat and liver from South America, and this is being allocated thru the state War Board in each state. We have already received two or three allocations and one actual shipment.

No one knows, or at least, they will not tell, how much is available nor how many boats they can get or when they will come in. But they talk in terms of 50,000 tons. 50,000 tons isn't much compared to the needs of this country, but considering the conservation order it would be a big help and a big easing of the situation.

We feel that if this movement can be once started and the boats provided the meat situation will be greatly relieved.

THE FISH MEAL scarcity is probably the most acute of any. The Government first had practically to stop any fishing on both the Atlantic and the Pacific on account of the U-boat menace. Then they took innumerable boats away for Governmental purposes so that when they could allow them to go out, the fishermen did not have the supply of boats.

The industries are heavily unionized, and the question of amount of pay, etc., stopped fishing at a number of places. In the East, the ceiling on fish meal such as we use compared to the prices they could get for live fish, or rather edible fish, simply stopped the use of fish for anything but human consumption.

With the starting of the new season this summer, it seemed as though the weather was wrong, or something was wrong much of the time; and the result is there is not going to be the usual supply of fish meal.

THE MOLASSES SITUATION insofar as the amount we can use remains the same. We can only use 50 per cent of what we used during the base period in 1942, and all know that with a big increase in production, this means not much molasses can get into feed.

There are immense supplies of Molasses in Cuba and Puerto Rico which could and can come to this country as soon as bottoms can be supplied—the Eastern distillers are using that Molasses, but it has not been made available to the feed manufacturers.

Hawaiian molasses apparently is coming on the West Coast in liberal quantities, and has been for sale from there; but restrictions on the use of it make it impossible to buy what may be available.

Until this War is over, or at least until Germany is out of the picture, we do not see any prospect for getting more molasses.

ALFALFA.—Dehydrated Alfalfa has come into its own in the last few years, and everybody making mash feeds wants Dehydrated Alfalfa. Between an immense amount of winter killing in the central areas and the terrible drought West of the Mississippi, the Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal production has been way below expectations.

It has even been almost impossible to buy Sun-Cured Alfalfa Meal because of the immense demand for hay. You all probably know more about the hay situation than we do, but there have been quite a few months in which

an alfalfa grinder could not pay the going price for the hay and come out without a loss if he tried to grind it into meal—the consequence was that thousands of tons of the Alfalfa Hay went as hay instead of for meal.

BREWERS GRAINS, Distillers Grains, Malt Sprouts—all have been one constant fight to obtain. The production has been as great or greater than previous years, however they are up with what would be called concentrates.

Distillers will not be making whiskey for human consumption, therefore we will have no distillers grains to amount to anything. The distillers who are making alcohol for the Government are using rye, corn, etc., so will have little by-products; and those making alcohol from ground wheat will have little by-products.

We anticipate that a reclaiming process will be put in at a number of distilleries and refineries so that the greater portion of the residue will be reclaimed, and particularly from the use of ground wheat where nothing is being reclaimed at the present time.

As barley is available for the brewers we anticipate that corn will be available for them and normal supplies of brewers grains ought to be available.

MILLFEEDS.—To go into the market and try to buy millfeeds, one would think flour was not being made any more. There is little question but what as much flour is being produced and as much bread eaten as usual, and the production of millfeeds is about normal.

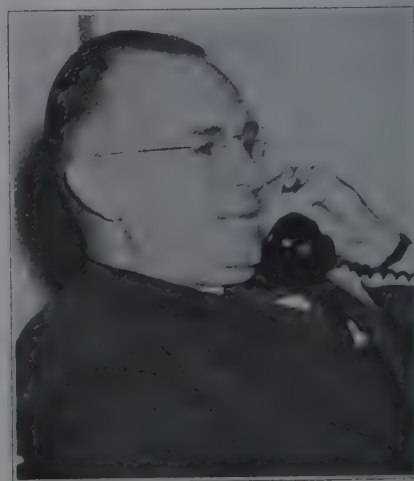
Almost every flour mill has developed a tremendous mixed-car business. The millfeed is bait for the flour where they want to sell flour, and some of them have a demand for millfeeds in mixed cars which they can not supply with their own production, so they try to buy from others.

If it had not been for the Government supply of feed wheat which was sold so generously the last six or eight months, it is impossible to tell what the situation would have been. The millfeeds were not available and this would have thrown the load entirely over on to oats and barley on which there are no ceilings, and even on them, supplies are limited. We will get our share of millfeeds, but I doubt whether it is as much as we want.

DRIED MILK.—All know that the Government has been taking more and more dried milk for Lend-Lease. It is estimated that the production of dried milk for feed uses is down to about ⅓ of what it was.

From this short hurried picture of some of the raw materials, you can gather that it is a very difficult job to get what we want, in the quantities we want, and when we want it.

We have been very fortunate in obtaining cars. This country has sent thousands of box-cars abroad; they have sent hundreds of engines



E. W. Peters, Toledo, O.

abroad, still, the railroads are doing an admirable job and a gigantic job in spite of that.

We are not in a position to turn down cars as we would in normal times, and we have had to load some cars that we would rather not have loaded. However, our cooperating crew is doing a good job, and we are making cars as presentable and safe to carry feeds as is possible.

We used to make a specialty of tracing cars thru to destination in order to hurry them. It just doesn't do any good to try to do that any more.

The railroads are short of help, they are swamped, and even though we put in the request and spend our time making the contacts, the chances are a hundred to one that the railroad doesn't get around to following up that car until it is time for it to arrive at destination.

We know that the railroads are moving freight faster than ever, because they are moving such a large volume with the same equipment. In moving freight in heavier trains and at greater speeds, we realize that the freight in those cars is abused more than usual.

If you go to our mill and see the way the cars are loaded, you will be perfectly satisfied that they are loaded about as carefully as we know how to load them, and that the shipment should not shift and slide.

There has never been a time since 1918 that we have had such problems as we have now in getting raw materials into the plant. There is no way in the world that you can order out materials even from a single point like Chicago and know exactly when they will get to Toledo.

In the past we have had a car a day of corn shipped out of Chicago, and it should get to Toledo at the rate of a car a day, instead of that, cars are delayed and delivered in a bunch. When this happens with a few other raw materials and we fail to unload within 48 hours

the railroad association, the Government and everybody else are on our necks threatening to embargo us, and wanting to know if, and, why.

We are not alone in these problems, every manufacturer has pretty much the same thing to contend with. We are all on our toes, and by comparison we know we've done a good job.

A Wisconsin Elevator Goes Traveling

By RUTH ROGERS

Whitehall, Wis.—Rolling down Whitehall's Main street recently was a huge grain elevator unaccustomed to touring, in fact it had not moved from its foundation since its erection in 1873. Its travels took it to a new foundation next to Omer Olson's Feed Store. As the huge building was being moved, scores of pigeons that had long made their home in the cupola stayed with their home, frightened at the strange antics of their roost.

A windlass and single team of horses were employed by George Knutson of Blair in moving this 155-ton structure. H. N. Larson of the Iverson-Larson Lumber Co. estimated that there were 155,000 feet of pine lumber in the elevator. Built by the Cargill Grain Co., the elevator had been standing on its original foundation for 70 years. The defunct Pigeon Grain & Livestock Co. was the owner of the elevator when it was sold, a few years ago, to Prie Olson of Blair, owner of the Olson Feed Stores in this territory. Omer Olson, manager of the Whitehall store, is a brother of Prie.

The elevator was moved from its original foundation to the new cement foundation in about four days, not including the time spent by Mr. Knutson's crew in preparing it for its first excursion.



Prie Olson moves his elevator at Whitehall, Wis., to new location.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—John S. Metcalf Co. announces the removal of its offices to 105 S. La Salle St. The Austin building has been taken over by the Army.

Application for authority to purchase Class A facilities under Direction Number 34 to CMP Regulation 1, must be filed with the local W.P.B. Offices rather than with the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., according to Amendment Number 1 to that direction, announced Oct. 21.

Approximately 1,500 employees of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., who are serving the United States in the army, the navy, the marines and coast guard, are to be remembered with Christmas packages sent them by Col. Robert H. Morse, president and general manager of the company.

Washington, D. C. — As a result of improved burlap supply prospects W.P.B. has removed quotas on farmers' and packers' purchases of new burlap bags for packing certain agricultural products during the balance of 1943. Previously purchases were restricted by quotas of from 50% to 100% of 1941 acceptances.—P. J. P.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Link-Belt Co., announces the purchase of the manufacturing plant and inventory of the Link-Belt Supply Co. which has been its distributor here for nearly 43 years. It is planned to improve the manufacturing facilities and expand the inventories. Ray S. Wood, who since 1925 has been director of Link-Belt's positive drive division, will be manager of the Minneapolis plant.

Washington, D. C.—The W.P.B. has decided to limit public and industrial construction for 1944 to \$3,000,000,000, so if you must build a new grain elevator to help handle the nation's food crops, you may get a permit, but you will not get it unless you persist in demanding materials needed. If Hitler has sense enough left to surrender Nov. 11 the W.P.B. will not object to your getting all the materials wanted.

A number of essential civilian products must be produced in the next year in order to provide the civilian population with items necessary to health, safety, and general welfare. About 700 items are being programmed for production in 1944. It is contemplated that these items must be manufactured in part by small manufacturers with open capacity which have manufactured these items in the past. Interested manufacturers should contact their nearest Smaller War Plants Corporation office.

Schenectady, N. Y.—General Electric Co.'s net sales billed (representing shipments—by far the larger portion of which are war products) for the first nine months of 1943 amounted to \$980,226,836 compared with \$654,882,607 for the same period of 1942, an increase of 50 per cent, Pres. Gerard Swope has announced. The profit available for dividends during this period was substantially the same as for the corresponding period a year earlier, amounting to \$31,433,933, or \$1.09 a share of common stock, compared with \$30,710,499 or \$1.06 a share, respectively.

Appointment of an Advisory Committee representing the Second-Hand Bag Industry was announced recently by the Office of Price Administration. The action is part of O.P.A.'s program to facilitate consultation with industries in all price control matters directly affecting them. No price control problems currently press for attention of O.P.A. or industry in the field of second-hand bags, O.P.A. said. Ceiling prices of second-hand textile bags are established under Revised Maximum Price Regulation 55, which was issued on Dec. 2, 1942, to bring up-to-date previous price control action affecting the field. The revised regulation was amended in September to establish specific ceilings for printing charges.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Boonville, Ind.—Rain is badly needed in some parts of Warrick county and many farmers are hauling water for live stock. A good rain would bring out the wheat crop. Many of the farmers are shocking their corn.

Petersburg, Ind.—Farmers in Pike County, who have started combining their soybean crop, are disappointed at the yield. It is said that many of the fields have produced barely enough beans to pay for the seed. Dry weather in July, August and September kept the beans from forming in the pods.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 16.—Already sown wheat is up. We thought six weeks ago there would not be so much wheat sown as last year, but the picture has changed. Farmers are buying more fertilizer than ever before, and we will have a full average crop sown.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 20.—Practically all of the western half of Kansas remains dry. Much wheat is coming up to an uneven stand, and a considerable acreage in the western third of the state is still lying in a dry seed bed ungerminated. Weather ideal for the harvesting of grain sorghums which is getting well under way.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 16.—The government crop reports as of Oct. 1 were released on Oct. 11, the estimate for flax being reduced to 51,486,000 bus. The principal reduction was in Minnesota estimated at 15,045,000 bus., a reduction of 1,770,000 bus., the estimated yield having been reduced to 8.5 bus. South Dakota showed a reduction of about 600,000 bus.; Iowa, Montana and California about 300,000 each.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., R. W. Capps.

Higginsville, Mo., Oct. 12.—We are having ideal fall weather and our corn is out of the way and in the shock. Only very late planted corn on land that was flooded, needs a few more weeks to get away from a heavy freeze damage. Soybeans are being harvested. Silos are being filled and most communities are following the feed conservation program. Wheat acreage is the smallest in many years.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 12.—The production of all-sorghums for grain is estimated at 18,213,000 bus. and may be compared with 18,124,000 bus. produced in 1942 and the 10-year average (1932-41) of 10,758,000 bus. Yield per acre is now placed at 13 bus. compared with 16.8 bus. last year. The harvest of grain sorghums in western Kansas was under way by Oct. 1. Most of the grain sorghum acreage was far enough along that the late September frost in northwestern Kansas did relatively little damage.—H. L. Collins, Sr. Agricultural Statistician.

Mitchell, Neb., Oct. 16.—We have had no moisture of any good since the middle of June, and in my 56 years here I have never seen anything like it. Fall wheat is in a very bad way. A week ago we got .21 rainfall, just enough to sprout the seed, and if no more comes soon the seed will die. Prairie fires have burned off a lot of winter ranges and if our annual allotment of moisture comes next winter with no protein feeds available, range men will be in difficulties not seen for a long time.—C. E. Scriven, Mitchell Elevator.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 19.—Based on Oct. 1 reports, the Michigan white pea bean crop is expected to be 6,033,000 bags (uncleaned), red kidney 71,000, and cranberry, 384,000. These estimates show a slight increase in white pea beans over the Sept. 1 estimate and a slight decrease in the other varieties. The estimated production of 6,588,000 bags (uncleaned) for all kinds remains unchanged from last month. Favorable harvesting weather which continued from Sept. 25 to Oct. 13, made it possible for the bean growers to harvest the crop in good condition. A few fields have not been pulled at this date, but the bulk of the acreage is harvested. Quality is good and the pick lower than usual. Elevator receipts of the new crop have been heavy. C. J. Borum, M. L. Lowe, and R. V. Norman, agr. statisticians, Michigan Crop Reporting Service.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 19.—The Michigan alfalfa seed crop, estimated at 15,000 bus. thresher-run seed, is only 53.5 per cent of last year's small crop, 19.8 per cent of the 10-year (1932-41) average, and the smallest since 1929. Much of the acreage usually saved for seed will not be harvested this year because the weather was unfavorable for the seed to set. Fields harvested for seed have a light set and the expected yield of .60 bushels is the lowest in 15 years of records. The relatively few bushels received at markets are of good quality.—Michigan Cooperative Crop Reporting Service.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 23.—The rainfall, while delaying the soybean harvesting, was very beneficial to the wheat and grass seedlings. Approximately 90% of the wheat acreage has been seeded, half of which is up. High winds during the dry period are drying the corn crop rapidly. The corn pickers are already in use in many sections. Some are getting in too much of a hurry as the moisture content in some corn is higher than it should be for cribbing and expecting the corn to keep in good condition. Quality is good as there was very little dry rot and other damage this year.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 1.—The drought which began in June continued to the end of September. The condition of feed crops, peanuts, cotton, and pastures continued to decline during the month. Stock water shortage and lack of feed resulted in heavy marketings of cattle, hogs, and sheep. The drought finally was broken in the eastern half and locally in the southwestern quarter of the State by rains which began falling on Sept. 29. The subsoil moisture situation now is fair in the northeastern area but more rain is needed in other areas, especially in the northwestern quarter of the State which is very dry. About half the wheat acreage is planted in the Panhandle counties and seeding is making good progress in other areas favored by recent rains. Lack of feed and water still is a serious problem on many Oklahoma farms. On the basis of conditions on Oct. 1, the production of all grains, including corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, and grain sorghums is indicated at 90,152,000 bus. or 65 per cent of the production of the same grains in 1942 and 78 per cent of the 10-year average production.—K. D. Blood, D. D. Pittman, Agr. Statisticians.

Illinois Crop Report

Oct. 1.—Prospective crop of 446,000,000 bus. of corn and 75,000,000 bus. of soybeans top all previous records, and the carryover of old corn is the smallest since 1937, according to the October 1st report of the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture. Above-average yields per acre are reported for corn, soybeans, oats, spring wheat, barley, broomcorn, and cotton. About-average yields for all tame hay, and below-average yields for winter wheat, flax, and buckwheat.

A sharp increase in corn acreage and a good but not a record yield of 51 bushels per acre, also 96 per cent of the total corn acreage planted with hybrid seed this year, account for the record crop which exceeds the former record crops of 1937 and 1902 by the narrow margin of slightly over a million bushels. The present corn yield per acre outlook was equaled in 1939 and compares with the high record of 54.5 bushels last year and the second highest of 53 bushels in 1941. Soybean yield outlook at 21.5 bus. per acre is a half bushel above that of 1942 on a moderately larger acreage this year. This compares with the record yield of 24.5 bushels in 1939.

Weather conditions during late September and early October were ideal for finishing corn and beans, and these major crops are now largely made. Crop development made fair progress despite much cool weather in September. The quality of beans is very favorable and moisture content unusually low. Soybeans have matured rapidly during the recent Indian summer weather. About 30 per cent of the crop had been combined up to Oct. 9. This unusually rapid progress with combining has overtaxed the storage capacity of country elevators and transportation facilities, and a large amount of beans is being stored on farms. Only a small percentage of the corn crop has been husked to date. Picking is getting under way in earlier fields where the corn is sufficiently dry for feeding, but the bulk of the crop needs further good drying weather to reduce the moisture content.

Reserves of old corn, wheat, oats, and soybeans are below average, but due to the larger 1943 production, total supplies of corn on farms

will be about the same as a year ago. The declining reserves of old corn on farms on Oct. 1 for this and last year are the result of cattle, hog, and poultry numbers being increased to record levels.

Louisiana's Rice Crop

The famed Louisiana Rice Belt, despite labor shortages and recent storm damage, is expected to produce one of the largest, if not the largest, rice crops in the state's history. Current estimates indicate generally a crop of around 7,000,000 barrels.

Estimates of the Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., Inc., at Abbeville, placed the 1943 figures at 631,000 acres, capable of yielding 7,011,000 barrels against last year's yield of 6,118,000.—J. H. G.

Soybean Production

The Crop Reporting Board has prepared the following estimates of 1943 soybean production. For each State the district estimates total to the official State figures published in the Crop Production Report released on Oct. 11, 1943. Soybeans for Beans last three crops in bushels.

State	1941	1942	Indicated Oct. 1, 1943
Ohio	13,143,000	28,819,000	29,883,000
Indiana	13,855,000	29,757,000	27,702,000
Illinois	49,098,000	73,794,000	75,250,000
Iowa	16,014,000	39,312,000	39,300,000
Missouri	2,150,000	7,500,000	8,125,000

Australia's Wheat Prospects Below Average

The 1943-44 wheat crop in Australia has been estimated tentatively at approximately 89 million bushels, according to the United States Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. A crop of this size would be only about 57 per cent of the 155 million bushels produced in 1942-43 and, with the exception of the 1940-41 crop, the smallest since 1919. Crops for the 10-year period ended with 1941-42 averaged 162 million bushels.

Reduced acreage and indicated reductions in yields per acre account for the expected low crop which will be harvested in late 1943 and early 1944. This year's seedings of wheat for grain are estimated at around 8,300,000 acres, compared with the 1942-43 area of 9,300,000 acres. Sowings for the 10-year period ended with the 1941-42 crop averaged 13,356,000 acres.

Civilian Rice Supply Normal

Rice will be available this year to consumers in average quantities of the past several years, but may not be adequate to meet the large demand resulting from increased buying power, the War Food Administration has said.

Under controlled distribution, however, states whose populations normally eat the most rice will get the most proportionately. Per capita consumption in several of the southeastern states ranges up to 25 pounds a year, while per capita use for the United States as a whole is only 5 to 6 pounds.

Tentative allocations for civilians, WFA officials said, have been made on the basis of this figure. Demand this year is bound to be higher and since rice is not rationed, it will be the responsibility of distributors to make certain that current stocks are equitably distributed and that the supply will be spread over the entire season.

Oregon's corn production is inadequate to supply the demands for livestock and poultry feed in the state, which necessitates the importation of approximately 1,000 carloads of corn or its equivalent annually. Good yields of corn have been grown in Oregon for many years, but Willamette Valley farmers have experienced considerable difficulty in preventing damage to corn when stored through the winter in cribs. This is caused by the relatively high moisture content of the corn at harvest time and also by the mild, humid climatic conditions during the winter storage period.—From Bulletin 352, Oregon State College.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Minneapolis Minn.—McCabe Bros., grain commission merchants, reported the arrival of the first car of 1943 corn. Two cars were shipped to them by the Farmers Co-op., Dawson, Minn. Both cars graded as No. 5 yellow, carried 43 lbs. test weight, 5 damage, and 21.2 per cent moisture. The cars sold at the ceiling price.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 5.—The movement of fall wheat to market so far this season has been below normal. While production was down, the margin between price of feed wheat and soft wheat suitable for milling has not been sufficient to encourage the fall wheat farmer to market his crop.—N. C. Engelter, Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts of grain during September compared with September, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were: Wheat, 1,246,867 (973,625); corn, 37,986 (176,518); oats, 276,639 (190,736); rye, 15,373 (1,624); barley, 308,748 (189,950); flaxseed, 148,861 (135,554); hay, tons, 512 (624).—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector, Oregon Dept. of Agr.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during September, 1943, compared with September, 1942, shown in parentheses, in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat 309,340 (683,222); corn, 25,400 (4,500); oats, 24,000 (27,625); rye, 1,430; barley (17,328); flaxseed, 1,008,864 bus. (40,000). Shipments, wheat, 168,000 (468,000).—Dept. of Inf. & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

New Orleans, La.—Receipts and shipments of grain during September compared with September, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 50,400 (4,200); corn, 23,565 (53,604); oats, 140,875 (30,693); rye (4,999); barley (12,936); kafir-milo, 1,000. Shipments, wheat, 375,348 (63,575); corn, 6,000 (100,500); oats, 25,269 (10,000); rye (3,000); barley, 16,000 (6,400); kafir-milo, 1,000 (1,000).—J. M. Wilkie, Chief Inspector, Board of Trade.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 21.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Oct. 14, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 3,077,475; oats, 3,207,381; barley, 2,528,316; rye, 17,758; flaxseed, 1,980,118; received since Aug. 1, 1943, as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses and expressed in bushels: wheat, 43,605,583 (59,409,661); oats, 3,166,254 (17,123,961); barley, 27,061,927 (23,050,189); rye, 796,269 (1,964,104); flaxseed, 10,669,672 (5,287,936).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 23.—Receipts of flaxseed for the week at Minneapolis and Duluth continue light, Minneapolis having received only 536 cars and Duluth 214 cars as compared with 1395 cars for the same week a year ago in the two markets. In the Northwest receipts for the season to Oct. 22 amount to 12,724 cars, indicating that the Northwestern crop is about 55% marketed. Advice from the country indicates light loadings so that we may expect a continuation of light receipts. To arrive offerings continue small with demand good. Cash prices are quoted at \$2.97 and \$2.96. We hear continued complaints of inability to secure box cars due in part at least to diversion of box cars to handle the soybean movement and heavy marketings of wheat in the Northwest.

Receipts of Canadian new crop flaxseed continue heavy, amounting to 1271 cars for the week as against 493 cars a year ago. During the week the Canadian government announced stocks in Canada as of Oct. 15 as: country elevators, 4,648,000 bus; in transit, 3,165,000 bus; and Port Arthur-Fort William, 3,347,000 bus. Harvesting is proceeding under good weather conditions, although dockage is reported as very heavy.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

The United States Alcohol Co., Curtis Bay, Md., has been added to the list of corn processors who are eligible to buy corn under the emergency program.

Since Jan. 1 farmers in Weakley County, Tennessee, have purchased 52 carloads of government feed wheat.

Price Control for White Ear Corn

The Office of Price Administration has issued Amendment 4 to Rev. MPR 346—Corn by which white ear corn and white snapped corn were put under specific price control Oct. 22 by the Office of Price Administration.

The corn regulation originally stated that ear corn and snapped corn shall be priced on a basis relative with yellow corn, but made no provision for white corn.

The maximum prices for white ear corn and white snapped corn now are established at the maximum price per bushel for a like sale of a like quality, grade and quantity of yellow or white corn, shelled, less 2½ cents per bushel for ear corn and 3½ cents per bushel for snapped corn.

To expedite the movement of corn for vital war needs, the Commodity Credit Corporation is extending its guaranty to pay the corn producer for any advances in the maximum price of corn. This amendment to the corn regulation also incorporates a change to permit such guaranties through Dec. 31, 1943, by any federal agency.

The Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 346 is amended to read as follows:

1. Section 11 (d) is amended to read as follows:

(d) Ear corn and snapped corn shall be the maximum price per bushel for a like sale of a like quality, grade and quantity of yellow or white corn, shelled, less 2.5c per bushel for ear corn and 3.5c per bushel for snapped corn.

2. Section 25 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation, any agency of the Federal Government may buy any corn paying therefor not more than the foregoing maximum prices subject to agreement with the seller to adjust said price by paying him in addition thereto not exceeding the difference between the amount so paid and any higher maximum price therefore which may be in effect at any time between the effective date of this regulation and Dec. 31, 1943.

This amendment shall become effective Oct. 27, 1943.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

Canadian Flour Mills ground 8,341,270 bus. of wheat, against 8,124,943 bus. during August, 1942, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, average 84c per bushel.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.6
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0

FARM PRICES						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15..	123.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	66.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
June 26	37,479	.....	15,574	39,357
July 3	38,532	.....	15,500	37,189
July 10	42,676	.....	15,222	36,338
July 17	48,400	.....	16,217	39,137
July 24	50,217	.....	17,361	38,919
July 31	50,890	.....	17,990	38,179
Aug. 7	52,428	.....	17,885	38,642
Aug. 14	53,419	.....	18,991	40,890
Aug. 21	53,420	.....	19,180	40,653
Aug. 28	52,516	.....	19,437	38,354
Sept. 4	49,039	.....	20,277	37,239
Sept. 11	50,064	.....	20,316	38,088
Sept. 18	51,009	.....	18,897	39,020
Sept. 25	50,493	.....	19,186	38,206
Oct. 2	51,474	.....	19,817	38,663
Oct. 9	51,266	.....	20,264	38,638
Oct. 16	49,111	631	19,460	37,447
Oct. 23	48,097	939	19,731	40,177

"Sack" as a term to indicate 100 lbs. of flour has been adopted by the Flour Millers Export Ass'n. "Barrel" will no longer be used.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

Wheat													
	Option	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
	High	Low	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	25
Chicago	157½	142½	153½	154½	154½	155½	156½	155½	154½	154½	154½	154½	154½
Minneapolis	148½	136½	145	145½	146½	147	148	147½	146½	146	146½	146	146½
Kansas City	151½	135½	148½	149½	149½	150½	150½	149½	149½	149½	149½	149½	149½
Duluth, durum	147	137½	143½	144½	145½	145	146½	145½	144½	144½	144½	144½	145½
Milwaukee	157	142½	153½	154½	154½	155½	156½	155½	154½	154½	154½	154½	154½
Oats													
Chicago	79½	59½	78½	78½	77½	78½	77½	76½	76½	76½	77½	77½	75½
Minneapolis	75½	62½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	72½	72½	72½	72½	71½	72½
Milwaukee	79½	60½	78½	78½	77½	78½	77½	76½	76½	76½	77½	77½	76½
Rye													
Chicago	114½	86½	111½	112½	112½	113	113½	112½	111½	111½	112½	112½	113½
Minneapolis	109½	83½	106½	107½	107½	107½	108½	107½	106½	106½	107½	107½	108½
Winnipeg	113½	87½	109½	110½	110½	111½	112½	110½	110½	109½	110½	110½	111
Duluth	108½	100½	106½	107	107½	107½	108½	107½	106½	106½	107½	107½	108½
Barley													
Minneapolis	116½	95	115½	115½	114½	114½	114	112½	112	112	112	109½	109½
Chicago	123½	116	122½	123	122	122½	120½	119	118½	117½	118½	116½	116½

Belt and Pulley Accidents

The statistical bureau of the National Safety Council, after a study of 65 detailed reports from various industries, made the following summary of accidents around and with belts and pulleys:

The greatest number of injuries involved fingers, arms, or legs which were caught in or between belts and pulleys, although one worker suffered a wrenched back and another died from concussion. In nearly all cases the accident occurred for one or more of the following three reasons:

1. Equipment was unguarded or inadequately guarded.
2. Employee had insufficient knowledge, or was unaware, of safe practices.
3. Employee disregarded or forgot safety instructions.

UNSAFE ACTS—In performance of duties on or around belts and pulleys, the predominating unsafe act was failure to shut off the power before repairing, adjusting, or cleaning a machine or performing similar duties. This was indicated in over half the reports, which included four cases where the operator did not wait for the machinery to stop after he had pulled the switch.

Walking or standing in an unsafe manner, or placing the hands on dangerous equipment, accounted for a total of 10 injuries. Half of these occurred in an attempt to clean some foreign substance from a moving belt or pulley, such as removing oil with a rag.

Several accidents occurred because the worker failed to use the proper hand tool or used none at all, as in the case of a man using a make-shift stick instead of a regular belt stick. Another unwisely tried to guide a belt with his hand.

In four cases, more than one unsafe act contributed to the accident.

BELT AND PULLEY REMOVAL—More than one-third of the accidents occurred while a belt or pulley was being removed or replaced. Of the 23 thus injured, 12 failed to shut off the power, which includes three instances where the injured worker was performing an unauthorized job in working on the belt, since a regular belt crew was available for all repair work. One operator, disregarding the instructions from a belt man, attempted to put the belt on the pulley and caught his thumb. Other causes of injury were: foot or hand slipping and coming in contact with a belt or pulley; working in an awkward position or cramped quarters.

Lack of knowledge, or being unaware, of unsafe practices contributed to nine of the 23 accidents.

In one out of every three cases the worker was disregarding safety instructions when he tried to work on the belt or pulley without first shutting down the power.

APPLYING BELT DRESSING—Of the seven accidents that occurred when the worker was applying belt dressing, five took place when the belt was in motion. Three of the five men injured were trying to apply the dressing to the belt on the side running into the pulley. Lack of proper guarding was assigned in two of the seven belt dressing cases, one of which proved fatal. The man was fatally injured when he went around back of the machine when the pulley was not guarded to put on belt dressing.

Inadequate guarding was the principal factor in injuries while cleaning belts or oiling pulleys. In four of the five cases the worker was unaware of the danger in working on moving equipment, and apparently had not been trained to first shut off the power. Several reports tell of men who attempted to remove foreign objects or material from moving belts or pulleys with a hand, rag, or stick.

STARTING BELT, MACHINE—Unsafe methods of starting an overloaded belt or machine that had stopped on dead center accounted for injuries to four persons. Improper guarding was cited in three reports. Usually injury

occurred when the employee was pulling on the belt; when it started to move he was unable to get his hands clear.

WORKING IN VICINITY, ETC.—One out of every four injuries was sustained by persons working in the vicinity of, but not on, belts or pulleys.

Ten out of these 15 were due to defective or inadequate guarding. Protective equipment that permitted a worker to reach under or over a guard was a typical example. Several reports told of an employee slipping and inadvertently thrusting his hand or foot into an unprotected belt or pulley.

Of the unsafe acts that contributed to these accidents, one-third were failure to shut off the power, while another one-third consisted of working in an unsafe position.

Attempting to reach some material, one new employee stepped on some grease cups. His foot slipped off and went between a moving belt and countershaft. In another case, a man stepped on some elevator supports to see why the elevator was not operating. He misjudged his step and his foot was caught in a drive belt.

Unawareness of safe practices and disregarding instructions were the principal personal factors involved in these accidents, and accounted for 60 per cent of the injuries—about equally divided between the two factors.

DEFECTIVE GUARDING—Nearly half of all reports indicated that an unsafe mechanical or physical condition was the direct cause of, or an important contributing factor to, belt and pulley accidents. Totally unguarded or only partially enclosed belts and pulleys were the conditions reported in 22 cases. In 7 other instances the guards either were not in place or were defective. Obsolete equipment and insufficient lighting accounted for two additional injuries.

Lack of knowledge or insufficient training in safe practices was the personal cause in nearly one-half of the accidents, and disregard of instructions contributed to one in four injuries.

The W.P.B. has asked the W.F.A. to re-survey the feed situation and make available for alcohol distillation about 5,000,000 bus. of corn per month.

Avoiding V-Belt Failures

V-belts are made up of different materials, each of which has its function to perform. The pulling strength comes from cotton cords that can handle a heavier load when pulling steadily than when pulling in jerks.

Under the cords is a cushion of rubber, quite thick, that may be damaged by heating.

The cords and rubber are contained within a fabric to keep it in shape.

Outside is a skin made of rubber-impregnated fabric that may be damaged by scuffing or oil.

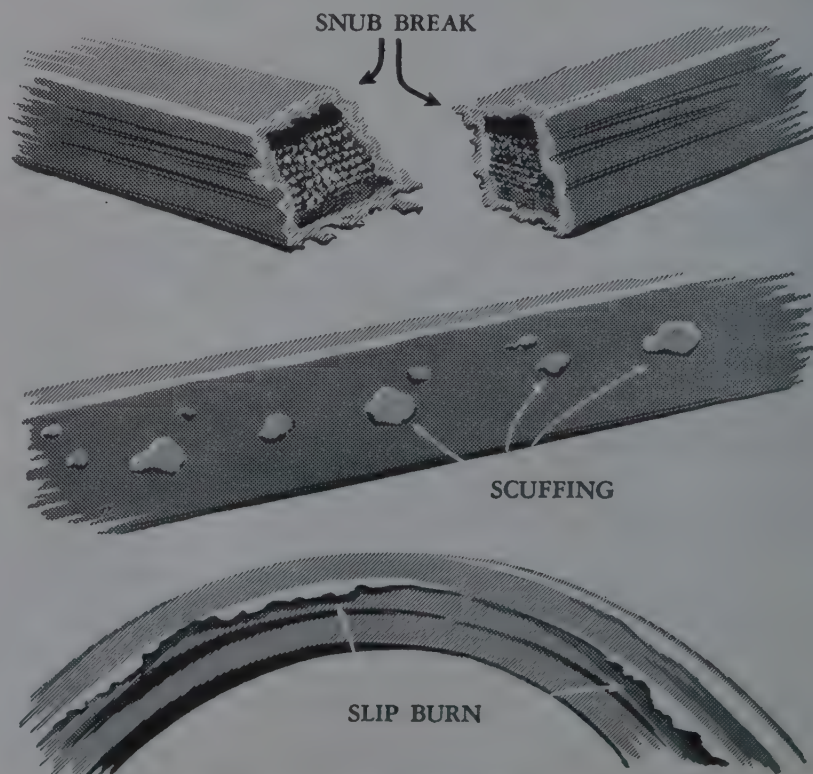
The V-shape of the belt brings a problem of its own. As the belt enters the groove of the sheave its sides bulge out, creating a high pressure contact between it and the groove walls and obviating need of the great tension required by flat belts. The V shape makes it possible, unfortunately, for the belt that is slipping to grab hold suddenly and break in two as shown in the engraving, as the result of the momentary excessive pull.

The snub break is prevented by adjustment for proper tension. Stretching the belt slightly in adjusting tension is good for V-belts. During the breaking-in period of time the belt should be checked for increase in stretch and sag so slack may be taken up before harm is done. Scuffing, as by bolts protruding inside the guard, can exert enough braking force to cause a sudden snap.

Slip burn as shown in the engraving is the result of the belt being too loose to pull its load, permitting the belt to stand motionless while frictional contact with the driving sheave melted its rubber. When belt finally grabbed it snapped.

The explanation of the ply separation along pitch line is that the belt was run over too small a sheave. The excessive bending produced excessive internal friction, baking the life out of the rubber binder which holds the pulling cords together. With every V-belt size goes a minimum sheave diameter. Any saving in sheave cost by ignoring manufacturers' recommendations is more than lost in frequent belt replacements.

Splash guards will afford some protection against oils and greases; but where consider-



V-Belt Failures to Be Avoided. See Facing Page.

able oil reaches V-belts, special oil-resisting V-belts of synthetic rubber may be the best answer.

Abrasion by dust will wear the side walls, narrowing the belt so that it rides only on the bottom of groove and slips, losing both its proper shape and size. Dust guards will provide a measure of protection; and correct tension that prevents slip also minimizes wear.

Broken cords within may occur when the new belt is pried over sheave flange on installation. The cover, being cut on the bias, stretches without breaking, placing the stress on the cords. Pieces of wood or metal falling into the groove can brake the cords.

Never pry new belts into grooves, nor ring them from one groove to the next. Motor should be loosened and moved forward preparatory to putting on the belt. Every drive should have a take-up for proper installation and tension of new V-belts.

Lafayette, Ind.—In Purdue circular 288, "Inspection of Commercial Fertilizers," it is brought out that last year 1,568 official samples of commercial fertilizer were collected in Indiana. Inspection revealed that the average ton of commercial fertilizer contained 526 pounds of actual plant food. The average analysis of all fertilizers sold shows a drop of 1 per cent in total nitrogen (due to federal regulations), an increase of 0.7 per cent of available phosphoric acid and an increase of 1 per cent of water-soluble potash in the plant food content of the average ton of fertilizer compared to 1941.

Consumption of Dried Peas Increasing

Though experiments now being made by the food industries department of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, are not complete, it is felt that development of a new pea is definitely on the way. Prof. E. H. Wiegand, head of the department advised the Oregon Chemurgic Council in his address on "Wars Stimulate Agricultural Changes."

"Because dried peas are so valuable as a food source, now is the time for a definite move to popularize them into the American diet. It might require considerable study to develop uses and recipes which would make dishes of such flavor and attractiveness that their use would be a pleasure as well as a necessity. We have been conducting experiments along these lines in our laboratory.

"Use of the dried product has grown decidedly in this country, and in Europe and Asia it has been used for several centuries by the middle and laboring classes as a protein source. We can only surmise that its lack of popularity in this country may be due to the general extravagance in which we have lived. The dried product has long been a source of dietary iron."

—F. K. H.

Farm Wages are the highest on record. In Illinois they have nearly doubled since 1940. Oct. 1 farm wages were \$64.50 with board and \$82.50 without board.

Urges Early Buying of Fertilizer

The War Food Administration urges dealers and growers to help in making the 1943-44 distribution of fertilizer fully effective by making immediate application for mixed fertilizers needed now and next spring and accepting early delivery.

Dealers and farmers can expect to have an adequate supply of fertilizer during the 1943-44 crop season by applying for it and taking delivery as soon as possible, thereby making it possible for manufacturers and dealers to deliver fertilizer over a long period. In all, it is expected that between 10 and 12 per cent more chemical fertilizer will be available in the 1943-44 crop season than during the past season when a record of 10.5 million tons was used.

Feed Millers Using Women in Operations

By EUGENE CONKLIN

Because of the ever increasing severity of the draft, and the call for older draft-free workers in defense factories as well as the fact that older men can enter the Seabees as construction men, millers in Utica, Syracuse, Rochester areas have been experimenting with women. What was the conclusion drawn from this practice after six continuous months of operations?

To begin with, women are physically able to handle all phases of mill activities. It requires about two weeks orientation before anything like peak efficiency can be secured, but after that initial delay, women are quicker in their reflex actions and actually can step up mill operations. Women operators are not easily discouraged, and with a few kind words from the employer, their first few weeks' work will be remarkably free from errors.

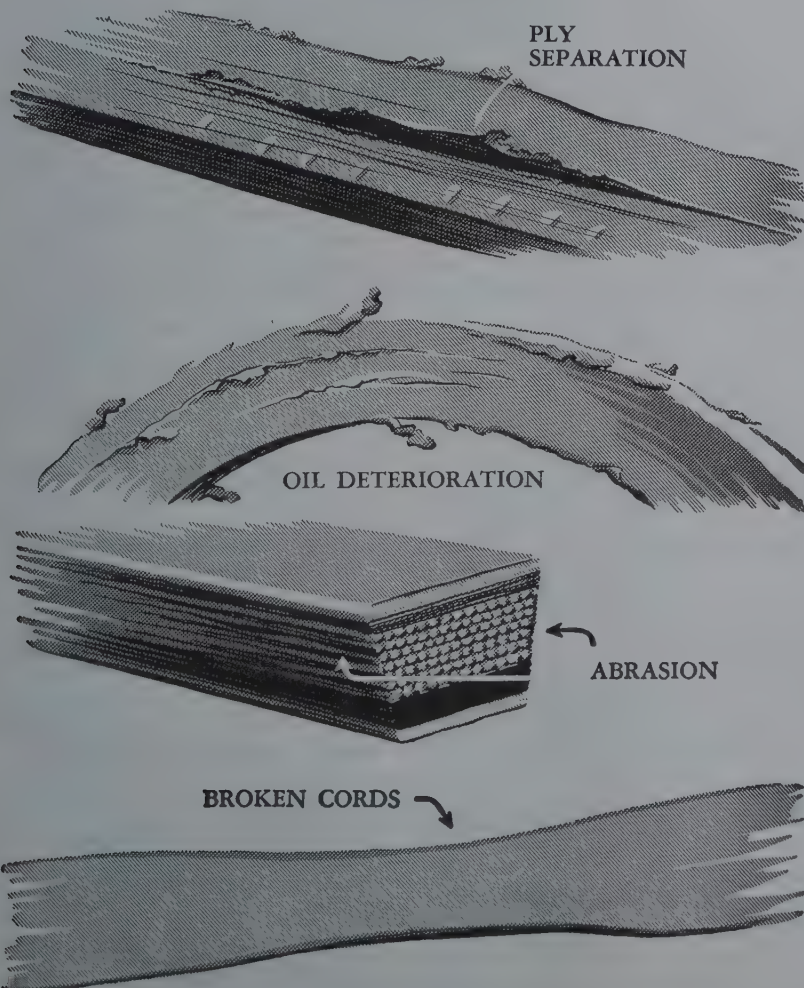
One point feared by employers would be that the loading and unloading would be too hard physically for the women. Such did not prove to be the case. Women could take it.

When a male worker knew he was going to leave, he told miller two weeks in advance. Worker was asked if he could recommend a wife, sister, or feminine acquaintance to step into his shoes. If so, fine. If not, the miller inquired among his farm customers. Finally, millers also used newspaper ads stressing the patriotic angle of city women with hubbies in the service, who would volunteer for duty at the feed mill.

When an applicant showed up, the male employee, about to quit, acted as instructor for the test period, staying by the feminine employee to show her the ropes. The feminine employee received a flat salary of \$25.00 weekly for tryout period. If she clicked, she pledged her services for a year, unless an "emergency in good faith intervened." During test period, she worked a full day shift of eight or ten hours just as did the male whose place she contemplated taking. Feminine employees wear slacks and work-shirts furnished by the miller, who picked the uniform from the standpoint of practicability.

In the handling the heavy feed-laden trucks, the women drivers had a lower accident rate and proved better drivers than the men had been. That's hard to believe in view of the sentiment against women drivers. But they handled the trucks like troopers. They were shown the mechanical end, and even acquired poise in changing tires.

Several stunts were tried by millers. Cash bonus of \$5.00 monthly was paid all feminine employees without any absences chalked up against them. An additional five spot went to all women who had not been tardy. Cash awards were made to women employees who offered worthwhile suggestions for short cutting mill operations, or generally given a chance to have photo in a series of newspaper ads run by miller emphasizing the part women were playing on the home front.



Effects of V-Belt Failures. See Facing Page.
Engravings by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Washington News

Senator Bankhead said he would introduce a bill that would virtually wipe out the administration's feed subsidy program.

The question of ceilings on hard wheat was dormant and "out of the picture" said an authorized spokesman for the O.P.A.

Dec. 31 is not the deadline for extension of the rise in corn ceilings to producers, as erroneously reported. The C.C.C. on Oct. 25 stated that remains as Oct. 31. If any increase is made before Nov. 30 the grower will receive it if he sells his corn before Nov. 1.

The Lend Lease Administration, Office of Economic Warfare and Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation were abolished Oct. 26 by Leo T. Crowley and their duties placed in the new Foreign Economic Administration, which takes over in addition the foreign procurement activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

A House committee voted 16 to 10 to prohibit consumer subsidies of any kind and this general provision was attached to the bill renewing the Commodity Credit Corporation. Action will be taken in the House on this bill on Nov. 8. If passed by both branches of Congress any such bill will undoubtedly be vetoed by the President, as was the fate of a similar measure in July.

Plans to relieve the feed shortage by obtaining millions of gallons of molasses from Puerto Rico, Cuba and other Caribbean islands were announced by the house insular affairs committee. Chairman Bell (D., Mo.) explained the molasses would be used to make industrial alcohol, thus freeing for feed large amounts of corn and wheat now used for that purpose.—P. J. P.

The American Soybean Ass'n will have two men in Washington at hearings on removal of the tax on oleomargarine, nearly one-half of which is composed of soybean oil, according to J. E. Johnson, newly elected pres. of the Ass'n. David G. Wing, pres. of the National Soybean Growers Ass'n, says "it does not seem just to tax the margarine manufactured from soybean oil and not tax the butter which the cows manufacture from the soybean meal."

A meeting, Oct. 25, of the milling industry advisory committee and the War Food Administration is believed to be the first concrete step toward crystalizing a rapidly developing plan of the government food agency, which would balance grain supplies through some form of allocation and at the same time set aside emergency reserves to meet unforeseen demands. Since corn is one of the major problems, this plan presupposes stabilization of corn ceilings, that is, adoption of the pending county pricing system, but no major rise in ceiling levels. Balancing that would be concrete federal orders curtailing livestock production and forcing earlier slaughtering to balance out the current unequal situation.

Sweet Potato Meal as Dairy Feed

In a feeding trial, involving the double-verbal experimental plan and three 21-day periods, it was found that dehydrated sweet potato meal was equal to approximately 95 per cent of yellow corn meal in the ration for milking cows. The standard ration consisted of corn silage, lespedeza and alyce clover hay, and a concentrate mixture of 300 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal and 4 pounds each of salt, powdered oyster shell and steamed bone meal. The test ration was the same as the above ration, except that 300 pounds of ground dehydrated sweet potatoes replaced the 300 pounds of corn. The ration including the corn resulted in an increase of 1.1 pounds of milk per cow daily, or 4.0%. Butterfat yields also favored corn by 4.5%.—Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta.

Getting C.C.C. Bins

Elevator operators desiring to obtain government steel bins for soybean storage are expected to get C.C.C. Bin Forms E by writing to the Commodity Credit Corporation, 208 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

These forms are filled out in triplicate by the elevator operator, referred to the county A.A.A. office for approval and assignment of serial numbers and forwarded back to the Chicago C.C.C. office.

For the storage of soybeans the dealer is not required to pay a rental of 7c per bushel of capacity but has the choice of paying one-thirtieth of a cent per day per bushel.

Triers for Sampling Feeds

L. M. Jeffers reports on feed samplers in the Journal of the Ass'n of Official Agricultural Chemists. An investigation similar to that previously described was carried out on 5 different types of triers, and confirmed the previous conclusions as regards the importance of the type of trier used in sampling.

On the basis of experience with men and triers used and with attention to existing practices and the theoretical requirements of a good sampling device, the following specifications are suggested for a bag trier; diameter of tube $\frac{5}{8}$ " or greater, length over all 28", length of slot 20", width of slot $\frac{1}{3}$ circumference of tube; one end shall be closed with a tapered point, the other end shall have a handle of 1" or larger tubing attached at right angles to the sample tube (T-handle); for satisfactory service it should be constructed of heavy steel tubing.

It is considered that the minimum requirements established by the A. O. A. C. for the sampling for fertilizers are also acceptable for feeding stuffs.

Wm. Grettenberg, of Coon Rapids, Ia., whose sentence was suspended on probation, as reported, was fined \$10,000 for keeping false records of amounts received for sales of corn and \$2,000 for selling corn above the ceiling price.

Governor Dewey of New York has named a commission of seven to visit the midwest and explore the possibilities of obtaining 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bus. of corn for the 13 northeastern states, New York requiring 30,000,000 bus.—P. J. P.

The Dun & Bradstreet records indicate that a lesser number of new enterprises are going into business than those which discontinue operations. This is contrary to past records and is understandable in view of the fact that it is now more difficult to obtain supplies with priorities required in many instances or scarcity due to rationing or short supply. Aside from this, many companies are following the practice of distributing their supplies to customers who have regularly patronized them in order to keep them supplied instead of taking on new accounts. As a consequence, the number of discontinued businesses is now somewhat in excess of new enterprises.

The Supreme Court of the United States has granted the Security Flour Mills Co. a writ of certiorari involving reimbursement of the processing tax. The question is whether section 43 of the revenue act of 1934 permits the deduction from 1935 gross income of the amounts refunded to vendees in subsequent years; whether the amounts received from the vendees equal to the processing tax, and impounded, should be included in the petitioner's 1935 gross income; whether a deduction for accrued tax liabilities taken and allowed in 1935 may be disallowed subsequently when the taxing statute is declared unconstitutional and actual payment of such accrued tax liability is therefore never made by the taxpayer.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. B. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

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Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplacating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

From Abroad

The Germans are reported to be requisitioning all wheat stocks in the north of Italy.

Britain will ship grain to relieve famine in Bengal, says British Minister of Food Woolton.

Turkey has eliminated flour rationing, except in three large cities, on the expectation of a wheat crop of 10,000,000 tons.

New Zealand's 1943 wheat yield was the third largest in this century. Wheat and flour stocks are ample for national needs.

An Argentine government decree of Oct. 25 authorizes the ministry of agriculture to issue permits for the exportation of corn when it considers stocks sufficient to meet domestic needs.

The 1943 Uruguayan corn crop, harvested during April and May amounted to 1,432,000 bus., or less than a third of the 1942 crop of 4,630,000 bus. Domestic requirements are reported to be 5,500,000 bus.

The Argentine government has decreed that the National Grain & Elevator Board is to be required to control the exportation of grains with the object of preventing the shipping of such as do not come up to a minimum standard of quality, and also to ensure the arrival of the produce at its destination in the condition necessary for its subsequent use.

Unwise to Grow Wheat in Ireland

Speaking in the Irish Parliament J. M. Dillon said "The 'Grow More Wheat' policy in Eire before the war was a disaster for our people then, and was a disaster for our people now."

"No sane man contends that we can produce wheat in competition with Canada, Australia, or the Plate. It is perfectly true that if we choose to pay an excessive price, we can make it pay for the man who grows it here, but in open competition with the rest of the world we can produce agricultural produce superior to that grown in any other country in the world, sell it in the markets of the world, and, from the profits of the sale, get 150 per cent more wealth from the land than by growing our own wheat."

CCC Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Oct. 16, 1943, had completed 96,166 loans on 94,142,724 bus. of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$118,593,942.20. The average amount advanced was \$1.26 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 355,456 loans had been completed on 241,473,349 bus. Loans by states followed:

States of Origin	Farm Stored (bus)	Warehouse Stored (bus)	Amount Advanced
Ark.	65,466	3,463	\$ 4,147.53
Calif.	936,665	2,929,366	340,094.70
Colo.	386	123,568	4,856,899.37
Del.	237,405	654,480	180,575.36
Idaho	9,740	112,659	1,002,225.53
Ill.	84	40,913	163,732.74
Ind.	8,914	208,157	55,180.86
Iowa	4,605,788	17,527,191	287,093.09
Kans.	480	44,492	28,678,374.84
Ky.	480	461,986	60,640.52
Mich.	3,211	2,130	655,804.86
Minn.	531,684	1,841,645	6,902.00
Mo.	3,174	118,372	3,056,371.47
Mont.	1,941,073	3,380,837	158,507.86
Nebr.	4,138,922	5,025,178	6,097,937.24
N. J.	8,976	13,459.12	11,603,814.83
N. Mex.	129,191	412,953	783,580.07
N. Car.	756	1,081.52	20,691,086.79
N. Dak.	5,782,513	10,766,779	78,229.92
Ohio	1,178	57,296	8,898,313.35
Okla.	483,843	6,583,298	3,339,539.26
Ore.	722,636	2,021,513	142,855.01
Penn.	1,666	87,699	107,155.80
S. Dak.	1,170,905	2,478,500	16,229,149.33
Tenn.	758,692	11,855,801	132,141.27
Texas	93,981	21,887	50,379.81
Utah	411	34,168	5,396,475.68
Va.	356,897	4,285,916	980,379.46
Wash.	270,110	522,107	
Wyo.			
Total	22,255,771	71,886,953	\$118,593,942.20

Argentina's exportable wheat surplus is estimated by Broomhall at 129,000,000 bus., compared with 172,000,000 bus. a year ago.

The C.C.C. is reported to have purchased 250,000 bus. of Argentine wheat, and is said to have bid 72.5c per bushel on 1,850,000 bus. f.o.b. Buenos Aires.

The oats harvest in Spain is short of consumption requirements by nearly 200,000 metric tons, according to the General Commission's statistics. The deficit in the nonproducing provinces of Spain, however, can hardly be made up by production from other regions. For this reason the Commission is attempting to import oats, especially from Argentina.

Heavy Feeding of Wheat

Indications are that 400,000,000 bus. of wheat of domestic origin will be fed to live stock during the fiscal year 1943-1944. About 280,000,000 bus. will be government wheat.

This will be supplemented by wheat imported from Canada.

Sales of government wheat for feeding totaled 44,750,000 bus. during August, making total sales for July and August 88,600,000 bus. Of the total quantity sold during July and August, about 11 million bus. were sold in the north Atlantic area, 39 million in the northcentral states, 25 million in the south and 15 million in the west. Stocks of wheat under government ownership on Sept. 1 totaled about 127 million bus. About 70% of this wheat was held in the westnorth-central section, about 10% was in the south, 15% in the west, and small quantities in the east-northcentral and north Atlantic areas.

Use of wheat for alcohol in 1943-44 is now estimated at about 100 million bus., compared with an estimate of 150 million a month ago. Large quantities of molasses are now being imported for use in alcohol in the place of grain, and there has also been some downward revision in total requirements.

Commodity Credit Corporation stocks have dwindled from 268,312,000 bus., Jan. 1, 1943, to 126,789,000 bus. Sept. 1. Stock of C.C.C. corn have decreased from 34,264,000 bus. Mar. 1 to 4,312,000 bus. Sept. 1.

Soybean Inspections of 1942 Crop

Inspected receipts of soybeans during the crop year 1942-43 totaled 74,443 cars, an increase of about 40 per cent over 45,152 cars inspected the previous year, inspectors' reports to the Food Distribution Administration show. The total number of carload receipts inspected during the crop year 1940-41 was 33,280 cars.

September inspections amounted to 1,188 cars compared with 538 cars the preceding year. Forty-three per cent graded No. 3 or better as against 60 per cent last season.

For the entire crop year 48 per cent of soybean inspections graded No. 3 or better compared with 81 per cent in 1941-42. Ninety-seven per cent classed as Yellow in each of the two years.

Inspections of soybeans in September included the equivalent of about 7 cars inspected as truck lot receipts. Inspected receipts, September, 1943, in carlots, were as follows:

Class	Grade					Total
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sam-ple	
Yellow	134	171	180	128	545	1,158
Green	...	...	...	...	...	0
Brown	...	1	2	...	...	3
Black	1	11	3	...	...	2
Mixed	1	3	2	2	...	10
Total cars	136	186	187	130	549	1,188
Percentages	11	16	16	11	46	100
Oct.-Sept.						
cars	8,659	14,429	12,736	9,772	28,847	...
Percentages	12	19	17	13	39	...
Oct.-Sept.						
cars	3,159	12,423	21,007	5,745	2,818	...
1941-42						
Percentages	7	27	47	13	6	...

Corn Crop Short in Mexico

Mexico's corn crop is expected to be 20 per cent below the 92,000,000 bus. harvested last year. The government therefore placed all commercial stocks under the control of a Government agency, the "Consortium," until Dec. 31, 1943. That agency, thru its subsidiaries and with the cooperation of the governors of the states and territories, will exercise exclusive control over purchases and distribution.

In all zones where corn is not customarily grown, from 10 to 15 per cent of the total area under cultivation must be planted to that crop; 500,000 hectares (1,236,000 acres), located in tropical coastal regions normally free from frosts and drouths, which are now being prepared for oilseed crops must be planted to corn; and at least 50 per cent of lands now being cleared for oilseeds as well as 50 per cent of recently opened irrigated areas must be planted to corn.

Crops other than corn harvested from the areas designated are to be confiscated.

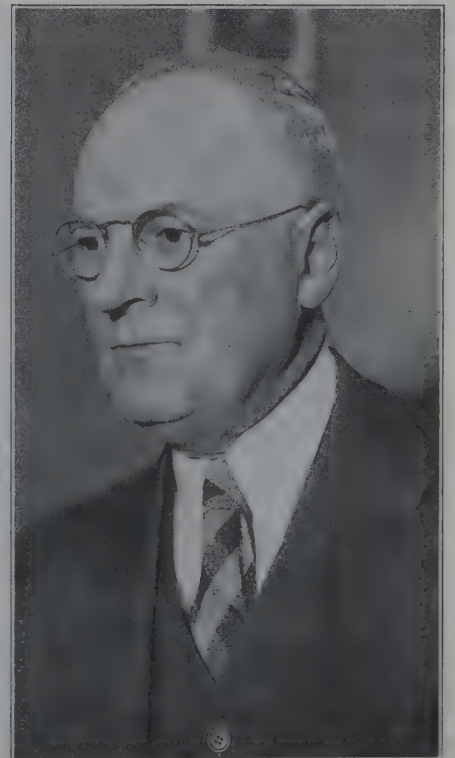
Chicago was added, Oct. 25, to the list of embargoed destinations for soybean shipments. Permits are required and not more than 5 carloads are allowed on one permit.

C. C. Flanley Sioux City President

Chas. C. Flanley has been elected pres. of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, and is expected to give the Exchange an efficient administration, familiar as he is with all its activities.

Mr. Flanley began in the grain business at the age of 16, at Chicago, for many years with W. H. Merritt & Co. and then J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. in the export department. Later he went to Sioux City to represent that company in charge of the Interstate Grain Co. In 1912 he engaged in the grain business on his own account as the Flanley Grain Co.

When the Sioux City Grain Exchange was organized in 1922 as the successor of the Board of Trade, Mr. Flanley was active in getting it to function. He has held a directorship or other office ever since.



C. C. Flanley, Sioux City, Ia., Pres.-Elect Grain Exchange

O.P.A. Hearings of Feed Grain Ceilings

C. S. Gordon, chief of the grain division of the O.P.A., held a hearing in the Board of Trade building, Chicago, Oct. 21 and 22, to gather information which would permit equitable ceilings on hay, oats and barley if necessary.

Those attending were present by invitation. Others and the press were excluded.

Among those present were Sam Rice of Metamora, O.; E. J. Grimes, Minneapolis; Fred Watkins, Cleveland; E. R. Bacon, Chicago, and a score of others.

The open market prices of oats and barley have risen to around parity; and to stabilize their price as required by the O.P.A. laws it may become necessary to set ceilings.

It is possible that if ceilings are established they will be effective at the farms or the country elevator, with mark-ups for later handlers.

Another hearing was held Oct. 25 at the Hotel Muehlbach, Kansas City, where western grain men presented their views, including John Stark, Walter Scott, Frank Theis and Everett Summers.

White Corn Ceiling Established

Effective Oct. 30 the O.P.A. established maximum prices for sales of white corn at all levels of distribution in all or parts of nine western states in line with ceilings for white corn in other areas.

These prices were inadvertently omitted from the corn regulation, which established maximum dollars-and-cents prices for yellow corn in these same regions, designated in the regulation as selling Areas 4, 5 and 10.

In Areas 4 and 5, which include all or parts of Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, California, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, the ceiling sales price for white corn at any level of distribution now is set at 25 cents per 100 pounds higher than the maximum price for yellow corn of a like grade.

In Area 10, the lower counties of Wisconsin, 14 cents per bushel may be added to the maximum price of yellow corn for all sales of white corn of a like grade.

(The foregoing action was taken by O.P.A. thru Amendment No. 5 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 346 (Corn).)

Corn Product Ceiling Lifted

Effective Oct. 20 the O.P.A. raised the ceiling on wet corn milling products about \$7 a ton.

The maximums established at the basing point cities of Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., and St. Louis, Mo., for processors for sales in carload or pool car lots are \$45 ton for gluten meal containing 41% protein or higher, \$38 for gluten feed containing 23% protein or higher, \$40 for corn oil cake, \$40 for corn oil meal, \$40 for corn germ meal, and \$38 a ton for all other wet corn milling by-products.

Processors' maximum prices at places other than the basing point cities are determined by taking the basing point maximums and adding transportation charges at the applicable grain products or grain by-products reshipping rate to the buyer's receiving point. On sales of less than a carload or a pool car lot, wherever made, the processor can add \$1 a ton over the established maximum prices.

Wholesalers have a mark-up of \$2.50 a ton; retailers a mark-up of \$5.50 a ton. Processors performing wholesale and retail functions can take these mark-ups where their sales actually involve the function.

Previously, ceilings on the corn feeds had been fixed by the general maximum price regulation at March, 1942, levels, forcing manufacturers' operations out of line with increased corn and labor costs. While the price squeeze was not felt equally by all 11 of the corn area processors, conditions generally resulted in unfavorable margins and jeopardized continuous operations of mills.

Bowles Named as O.P.A. Head

Prentiss Brown, the former Michigan congressman having tendered his resignation in a 6-page letter to the President, Chester Bowles has been named to be general manager of the Office of Price Administration. Bowles will be the third incumbent of that office, Brown having succeeded Leon Henderson.

Members of the Senate banking and currency committee to which the nomination will come for primary consideration are too busy with other matters to hold the hearing very soon; and some members declared they will want to know Mr. Bowles position on subsidies.

Important Meeting in Food Field

Following the announcement of the nation's food growing program by the War Food Administration, the Grocery Manufacturers of America have announced a War Conference to be held Nov. 3, 4 and 5 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, to discuss plans for the processing, preserving and packing of the huge crops.

What is expected to be the most important session is the all day closed meeting Nov. 3. Vital operating problems of the industry, and its basic strategy to meet war demands, will be discussed.

The Canadian Wheat Board will not permit further purchases of wheat by the C.C.C. for rail movement until the 5,000,000 bus. already purchased has been shipped.

A hay baler that rolls up the hay like a carpet has been invented by U. F. Luebben and is being made by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. The hay is picked up in the field at the rate of 6 tons per hour and made into round bales. Tests are being made with the initial lot of 25 machines.

Allotment of Corn

The C.C.C. Oct. 22 issued the following:

"Until Oct. 31, 1943, elevators will continue to offer 80% of all corn purchased to approved wet and dry processors. Any processor who does not have a four week supply of corn on hand or to-arrive, may purchase an amount to bring his total purchases to a four week supply. Regardless of the amount of corn previously owned by any processor, a processor may buy corn in an amount equal to his daily requirements based on the average weekly grind.

"Any corn offered to processors and refused must be offered to Commodity for purchase or distribution on War Board orders. Any corn rejected both by processors and by Commodity may be sold by the trade without restriction."

Commodity Credit Corporation is refusing to take corn not grading at least No. 2 with a moisture content not to exceed 15½%.

Soybean Handling Made Difficult by Regulations

Bloomington, Ill.—Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, says that the government's price guaranty structure for soybeans, involving moisture premiums and penalties, will make difficult the handling of this year's crop.

"Never was there a market plan with such severe penalties in connection with split hair grade determination," he said. "For example, beans that are good enough for No. 2 with respect to other grade factors, but contain 14.1 moisture, will be worth 4 cents less than if they contained only 14 per cent moisture.

"The \$1.80 price support plan is for No. 1 and No. 2 soybeans with 14 per cent moisture, and \$1.74 for No. 3 beans with 16 per cent moisture."

Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2.25 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Order 35N. Single copy 75 cts.; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Order 89SWC. Single copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.85, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75 plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each shipment on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¾x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.45, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Paragould, Ark. — Perry Ellsworth House, 77, formerly in the grain business with the House-Meiser and the House-Jones Grain Cos., died recently.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Porterville, Cal.—Explosion in a grinder caused a loss in the San Joaquin Valley Poultry Producers Ass'n plant Oct. 5.

Tranquillity, Cal.—Horace M. Bowman is in charge of a new 100,000-bu. capacity elevator at Griffin Ranch No. 3, which handles flax and barley.

Stockton, Cal.—Fire believed to have started from an accumulation of gases in the Stockton Hay & Grain Co. warehouse recently destroyed the building and its contents which included 4,000 tons of grain. The loss was estimated at \$250,000.

Moorpark, Cal.—The grain and feed warehouse of the S. P. Milling Co. was damaged by fire recently, the loss estimated at one-half million dollars by Joe Stuart, warehouse manager. The warehouse was demolished and more than 4,000 tons of beans, grain and dried fruits were destroyed. Tons of valuable seed grain also were lost.

Colton, Cal.—The Universal Milling Co. has opened a branch here, to serve the district from Riverside and San Bernardino to the Colorado River. The company has leased the warehouse belonging to L. E. Newcomer, recently vacated by the Army quartermasters division. H. L. Clink is branch manager; J. C. Owens of Arlington, warehouse manager; Gerry Rollins of San Bernardino, supervisor of field service.

Petaluma, Cal. — The Golden Eagle Milling Co. purchased three grain storage warehouses from the G. P. McNear Co., adjacent to the purchaser's property. Warehouse No. 1 is a brick building, 50 x 100 ft.; No. 2 and No. 3, galvanized iron and frame construction, 200 x 200 ft. and 75 x 100 ft. in size, respectively. The Golden Eagle Milling Co. will use the warehouses for storage, using the machinery already installed in the property.

CANADA

St. John, N. B.—The St. John Milling Co., manufacturers of flour and feeds for distribution thru the maritime provinces, has completed enlargements and improvements to its plant. In addition to building an extension, a compact, two-story, brick building on the adjoining lot has been purchased and remodeled.—W. McN.

St. John, N. B.—Loading of grain from the elevators on the St. John harbor front to trans Atlantic steamers and destined for the British Isles, has been eliminated from blackout restrictions by the civil defense authorities. Hitherto, on all the test blackouts held, all grain loading operations were suspended during the time between the siren whistles. This period has ranged from a half hour to an hour. For the past two years, there has been no advance notice of each blackout, and thus creating hazards of death and injury for workers in the grain loading operations, both at the elevators and on the ships, as well as interrupting the work. A conference of civil defense, naval and shipping representatives, has resulted in the decision to allow the lighting to continue at the elevators, wharves and vessels during all blackouts.—W. McN.

St. John, N. B.—The St. Lawrence Flour Mills, with headquarters in Montreal, have purchased the Maritime Mills. The latter had been functioning about 20 years at a location in the extreme east end of St. John. The mill had been enlarged in recent years. R. D. Paterson, who had been head of the firm as president and managing director, has retired, with the sale. The names of both parent and subsidiary firms are being used.—W. McN.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has released prices for all grades of wheat, based on the new initial price to producers of \$1.25, basis No. 1 northern in store Fort William and Port Arthur. Prices for some of the straight grades follow: No. 1 hard, \$1.25; No. 1 northern, \$1.25; No. 2 northern, \$1.22; No. 3 northern, \$1.20; No. 4 northern, \$1.15; No. 1 c.w. durum, \$1.30; No. 2 c.w. durum, \$1.28; No. 1 Garnet, \$1.20; No. 1 Alberta red winter, \$1.35.

St. John, N. B.—The maritime provinces branch of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Montreal, held a sales and distribution conference at the local branch headquarters recently. Sales representatives of the firm from all parts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island participated in the meeting, which was presided over by J. P. Whitney, manager of the maritime branch. Sales plans and transportation conditions for next year were discussed.—W. McN.

Winnipeg, Man.—In order to prevent Canadian farmers who buy oats and barley from sharing in the equalization fee paid on exports, the Canadian Wheat Board has issued an order requiring such purchasers to complete an affidavit swearing that the feed is being taken for their own requirements and not for resale. "In view of the advance equalization payment of 10c per bushel on oats and 15c per bushel on barley, delivered at country elevator, it is necessary for the Canadian Wheat Board to make regulations governing sale of these grains ex-country elevators," it was explained.

ILLINOIS

Murphysboro, Ill.—Sam Bissell has purchased the Southern Illinois Mill and will convert the property into a modern feed milling plant.

Hume, Ill.—Decker & Graham are constructing a temporary storage elevator in the rear of the First National Bank building on the B. & O. trackage.—P. J. P.

Elliott, Ill.—The Community Mills of Gibson City have purchased the East Elliott elevator. The elevator will be razed and the lumber moved to Gibson City.—P. J. P.

Tipton (St. Joseph P. O.), Ill.—Charles and Clarence Burt have purchased the Thomas Ogden interest in the Ogden & Burt elevators here and at Deers (Urbana P. O.), and are now in complete possession.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Soy Products Co.'s plant has been purchased by Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, according to an announcement issued Oct. 26 by Cargill officials. The Springfield unit consists of a soybean plant, elevator and office building.

Ashley (Nashville p.o.), Ill.—The Huegely Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Co. elevator was damaged by fire Oct. 6, the loss estimated at \$600. The fire started in the fan. It was stated there was a possibility that matches may have gotten into the wheat somehow and went thru the fan, starting the fire.

Annawan, Ill.—Raymond Van Opdorp, who has been manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator for the past six years, resigned recently to be driver of a farm bureau oil truck, and has been succeeded at the elevator by Louis Powell.

Brocton, Ill. — Albert Rodgers, local grain dealer, has filled the rear half of the old Cook garage full of soybeans. The west wall began cracking around the windows necessitating setting large timbers against it to keep it from bursting. About 20,000 bus. of beans are stored in the building.

Hayes (Tuscola P. O.), Ill.—An elevator owned by the Douglas Co. Grain Co. burned recently, destroying 11,000 bus. of corn and soybeans. O. A. and J. E. Collins, owners of the Douglas Co. Grain Co., have elevators at Tuscola and Galton also. This was their first elevator fire in approximately 40 years in business.

LaPlace, Ill.—After having been leased to the LaPlace Co-operative Grain Co. for a number of years, the East or V. Hawthorne Elevator here has been reopened under the management of Elizabeth L. Hawthorne, a daughter of V. Hawthorne. Repairs now being made include the lowering of the drive and the installation of an electric truck hoist.—J. R. McCann.

Maroa, Ill.—George H. Waller has sold his two elevators and grain business to the Maroa Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Inc. Mr. Waller had been in the grain business here for more than 20 years, and is retiring to devote his attention to his farms. The two elevators have a total capacity of 110,000 bus. One is located on the Illinois Central right-of-way, the other on Mr. Waller's land.

Danville, Ill.—Harry Wright, 48, labor foreman in construction at the Lathoff Grain Co., on Oct. 9, fell from the 75 ft. tower building to the ground when the scaffold on which he was standing collapsed as he was removing forms from under the roof of the tower. He suffered a skull fracture, injuries to the neck and multiple contusions and abrasions. His death occurred a few hours later at St. Elizabeth Hospital where he was removed.—P. J. P.

Champaign, Ill.—The most extensive soybean storage investigations in the United States are being launched at the University of Illinois college of agriculture, Dean H. P. Rusk recently announced. Construction will start at once on about 70 bins to be used in the studies, which will serve as the basis for recommendations to prevent or reduce storage losses. The C.C.C. will furnish most of the bins and will loan about 100,000 bus. of beans for use in the studies.

Toluca, Ill.—Sherman Cusac, 20, suffered a crushed right foot, Sept. 29, when it became caught in the bucket of an automatic grain conveyor at the Porch Grain Co. Cusac, an employee of the company, was loading oats and operating a conveyor when his foot slipped and the belt became caught in one of the buckets, crushing his foot against the heavy container. Russell Porch, owner of the elevator, confined to a wheel chair for a number of years, was at the scene but helpless to offer any assistance because of his condition. The injured man was taken to St. Mary Hospital, Streator, where it was found serious fractures had been received and tendons in the foot badly torn. Unless complications develop, it is thought his foot can be saved.

Borton, Ill.—In order to avoid loss and delay in harvesting soybeans, when Albert Rogers & Son were unable to handle beans contracted from their producers, Decker & Graham, grain and feed operators at Brocton and elsewhere, co-operated by taking the beans into the elevators here and at Payne.—P. J. P.

Newton, Ill.—Edgar Davis and Orville Owen Viar, living near Liberty, confessed after being arrested to the theft of seven bushels of clover seed from a farm near here, and revealed wholesale thefts of grain that is the largest in the memory of local officials. A third man is being sought. The men confessed to stealing not only the clover seed but at least 3,050 lbs. of soybeans, 980 lbs. of oats and 70 bus. of oats from the Ralph Hofmeister farm. The seed, beans and grain were later sold by Viar.—P. J. P.

Elliott, Ill.—The east elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. has been sold to the Community Mills in Gibson City, and will be razed. For some time the Farmers Elevator has been using its west elevator, a modern structure adjoining the railroad right-of-way. Plans are being made to remodel the office so that the present building may be abandoned. A 30,000-bu. concrete storage bin will be erected near the elevator now in use, within the next year. Part of the machinery in the old elevator has been reserved by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., O. J. Hatteberg, manager, stated.—P. J. P.

CHICAGO NOTES

An interesting program has been prepared for the November meeting of the Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, to be held at 8 o'clock, Nov. 8, in the Atlantic Hotel. The subject to be discussed is Treating Grain and Grain Products Electrically. The speakers will be Edwin D. Tillson, investigator, Utilities Research Commission and Grover C. Meyer, power engineer, Kansas City Power & Light Co. The lethal action of both infrared and high-frequency radiation (electronic, electrostatic, dielectric or radio-wave heating) on the four life stages of beetles and weevils will be explained and demonstrated. Full sized equipment will be set up in the meeting hall. Infested grain will be treated on the spot and samples distributed. Elevator superintendents, plant managers and their men should be in attendance to learn more about one of the most important subjects of the day.

Stockholders of Allied Mills, Inc., will be asked to authorize the sale by the company of the Century Distilling Co., a wholly owned subsidiary.

A revival of Chicago Board of Trade membership values, in progress since the all-time low of \$25 was reached last December, Feb. 21 brought the price back to \$1,800, the highest figure in about three years. A transfer fee of \$250 is assumed by the buyer.

INDIANA

Wilkinson, Ind.—C. C. Major of Willow Branch recently purchased the Wilkinson Elevator.

Haubstadt, Ind.—The Ziliak & Schafer Mfg. Co. is installing a new electric truck hoist in its mill.—H. H. H.

Salamonia, Ind.—The Farm Bureau Feed Mill burned to the ground Sept. 30. Rufus Nute was manager of the mill.

Evansville, Ind.—Chas. Nunn & Sons Mfg. Co. recently sustained a small windstorm damage loss to its grain elevator located on New Harmony Road.—H. H. H.

Acton, Ind.—Wade Fair recently was discharged from Army Service and again is actively engaged as manager and a partner of the Acton Grain & Supply Co.

Petersburg, Ind.—Robbers recently broke a window in the Wyatt Feed Store and stole nearly \$100 from the cash register and several hundred dollars in checks.—W. B. C.

Poseyville, Ind.—The Poseyville Grain & Feed Co. is doing some remodeling in the heating plant of its detached office-seed house, and installing a water heater boiler.—H. H. H.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Laws Feed Mills, Inc., has been incorporated; 1,000 shares n.p.v., to deal in and sell grains, commercial live stock feeds, poultry feeds, etc.; incorporators, D. W. McMillen, Jr., George Thomas and Edward T. Schele.—P. J. P.

Lafayette, Ind.—Approximately 100 feed dealers, mixers and manufacturers attended the annual Nutrition School held at Purdue University on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. The discussion periods were especially interesting. Copies of the principal addresses were provided each registrant.

Elwood, Ind.—John D. Kiefer of the Kiefer Feed & Supply Co., sustained a loss when fire recently damaged his building and stock.

Washington, Ind.—The portable seed cleaner and treating machine, operated by Bernie Turk under the supervision of the county agricultural agent and wheat improvement group has cleaned more than 18,000 bus. of seed wheat up to date, which is nearly three-fourths of the seed wheat used annually in Daviess County.—W. B. C.

Attica, Ind.—The Pence Elevator, owned and operated by Ura Seeger, former state senator, was the scene of an unusual accident Thursday, Oct. 21, when a large bin over the driveway collapsed, throwing hundreds of bushels of shelled corn and oats on to a semi-trailer. Mrs. William Hardin, of Columbus, was seated in the truck and her husband was standing outside. Both were injured and were taken by ambulance to a hospital in Williamsport.—W. B. C.

Princeton, Ind.—The annual Southwestern Indiana wheat banquet was held Oct. 19 at the Princeton Country Club. The event was sponsored by the Southwestern Indiana Wheat Improvement Ass'n, Igleheart Bros., Inc., and Purdue University. The toastmaster was A. M. Bishea, county agricultural agent of Vanderburgh County. Leo Rexing, of Vanderburgh County, was crowned as the champion wheat grower. Earl Heseman, president of Igleheart Bros., presented awards.—W. B. C.

Roachdale, Ind.—John Poor of Greencastle has purchased the grain elevator from Mrs. Alice Lockridge, operated by the Miller Grain Co. since 1930. Mr. Poor will operate the business as the Roachdale Elvtr. Co. and Sam Runion will continue as manager. Mr. Poor announced a custom grinding service will be available and a complete line of feeds will be handled. He will continue to operate the Quality Feed Store in Greencastle. Harley Miller is owner of the Miller Grain Co. and the Southend Elevator in Greencastle.

Scottsburg, Ind.—W. N. Hardy & Son are erecting a warehouse on the siding just north of the Scottsburg Feed Store. Large storage bins, holding more than 4 carloads of different grains, were built on top of the old warehouse, with elevators and dump pits so that material can be put into the bins from either trucks or freight cars. Grains can be drawn from bins into a weighing device so as to prepare the proper ratios for making feeds. From the scale the grains go into a hammer mill and from there into bags or into bins. Much time will be saved by the labor saving devices.—W. B. C.

Kempton, Ind.—The Tipton County Farm Bureau has purchased the remains of the Cohee & Clark elevator, destroyed by fire Sept. 8. The new owner will rebuild the plant, hoping to have it in operation at an early date. The Tipton County Farm Bureau already owns and operates an elevator here. Cohee & Clark will give possession within about 30 days from date of sale. The latter firm claims honors as the firm with the longest continued operation of a grain business in Tipton County and the state. Mr. Cohee began in Frankfort 55 years ago and is still active. Charles Clark was associated with his brother, H. C. Clark, 45 years ago at Colfax. The latter operated the elevator at the junction here several years ago. Charles Clark has retired and will take a needed vacation.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

The Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here on Jan. 24 and 25, 1944, with headquarters at the Columbia Club. The annual dinner will be held the evening of Jan. 24.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the Harrisville Grain Co., Harrisville; Dwiggins & Sons Alfalfa Milling Co., New Paris; Schuck Bros., Brookville, R. F. D. 5; Dana Feed Service, Dana.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

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The STEINLITE One Minute Moisture Tester.

Indiana Grain Co-operative, Inc., recently filed for an amendment to its charter, increasing capital stock to 500 shares preferred of \$100 p.v.; 12,000 shares common of \$50 p.v. and 2,000 shares service stock of \$50 p.v.—P. J. P.

John A. Reis, former vice-pres. of the Acme-Evans Co., has been admitted as a partner of the firm of Thomson & McKinnon, New York, N. Y. stock exchange and grain commission house, and will maintain his headquarters at the local branch offices. Mr. Reis retired from the Acme-Evans Co. in 1942 after an association of more than 30 years. Since that time he has been an industry member of the W.L.B. panel and also chairman of the Citizen's Manpower Com'te here.

IOWA

Dysart, Ia.—Hans Wieck has moved his feed store to a new location near the bank.

Sloan, Ia. — The Farmers Cereal Co. sustained a fire loss to building and stock recently.

Fairfax, Ia. — Alex McClintock, 85, retired grain elevator operator, died at his home here Oct. 21.

Sioux Center, Ia.—The R. E. Vander Berg elevator was broken into recently but nothing was taken.

Clinton, Ia.—Larry J. Halbach has been advanced to the position of purchasing agent of Pillsbury Feed Mills.

Peterson, Ia.—H. R. Lindberg of Boxholm is new manager of the Farmers Elevtr. & Supply Co., succeeding Brandt Amlie.

Belmond, Ia.—General Mills has purchased the American Crystal Sugar Co. plant, for conversion into a soybean processing plant.

Indianola, Ia.—W. H. Hanby, 77, who several years ago bought and sold grain here, passed away at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 2.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Flour & Feed Club dinner that was scheduled to be held this month was postponed to Nov. 1.

Wayland, Ia.—Framework construction on the new Farmers Elevator is nearing completion and it is planned to have the elevator completed soon.

Clarion, Ia.—Mrs. W. R. Burt, wife of W. R. Burt and mother of Clyde L. Burt, of the Burt Grain Co., passed away Oct. 9.—Art Torkelson.

Sumner, Ia.—Wilfred Westendorf, who has been employed at the H. J. Schult & Son elevator for several years, resigned recently and will engage in farming.

Goodell, Ia.—An annex is being built to the Hubbard Grain Co. elevator and the driveway is being widened. Smith Construction Co. is doing the work.

Lamont, Ia.—Louis H. Oldfather and his son, E. L. Oldfather, have opened the local mill which was managed by Arlie Barger, son-in-law of L. H. Oldfather.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—All machinery for the soybean plant of the Boon Valley Co-op. Processing Ass'n has been received. The mill will be ready to process this year's crop.

Orange City, Ia.—Richard Koldenhoven, who has been manager of an elevator at Granville for several years, is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, taking over his new duties Oct. 20.

Goldfield, Ia.—Earl Prettyman, formerly employed by Whyte & Son Hardware & Implement Co., resigned, effective Oct. 15, and will operate the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s new feed mill which is nearing completion.

Boyden, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the Quaker Oats plant, located adjacent to its elevator. The purchase will give the Farmers Co-op. larger storage capacity and a more complete siding frontage on the Milwaukee railroad.

Solon, Ia.—C. L. Moore, a distributor of Protek Feeds, will open a feed warehouse here.

Packard (Clarksville, P. O.), Ia.—L. L. Nichol, former manager of the elevator at Conrad, has been employed as manager of the Bert Pooley elevator, succeeding Russell Mack, who has been inducted into the Army.

Volga, Ia.—Louis H. Oldfather sold his feed mill to Hugh Tenney, who will operate it, taking possession Oct. 11. Mr. Oldfather will continue to operate the Strawberry Point mill and the mill recently opened at Lamont.

Humeston, Ia.—A. L. Clevenger recently sold a half interest in his produce and feed business to the Yorkshire Creamery Co., buying from the latter company a half interest in its business at Murray and Van Wert. He will manage the three stations.

Spencer, Ia.—S. D. Fleming, who retired as manager of the Farmers Elevator two years ago, after 22 years' service in that position, died Oct. 7 at his home. On Sept. 13 he suffered a severe heart attack, but it was believed he was recovering.

Esterville, Ia.—The Golden Sun Mill is being remodeled and enlarged. Four hopper bottom bins are being constructed and a new dust screen for the hammer mill is being installed. To make room for the new bins the old superstructure on the mill was taken down.

Des Moines, Ia.—Grain men and feed dealers are planning to attend the annual convention and war conference to be held by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n at Hotel Fort Des Moines Nov. 29. A program of special interest and importance is being arranged for the occasion.

Early, Ia.—The entire roof of the elevator, mill and office of the Farmers Elevator was ruined during a recent hail storm, and severe damage was done to the roof on the cribs. Bill Jackson, manager, stated the hail made dents as large as pigeon eggs in the steel siding on the entire elevator. Repairs are being made and the elevator continued operations.

Packwood, Ia.—Fifteen hundred bushels of shelled corn spilled from bin No. 10 in the A. D. Hayes Co. elevator Oct. 9 when one of the walls of the bin was pushed out by the weight of the 2,500 bus. of corn stored there. The corn poured over a truck standing nearby and spread across the driveway as far as the office building. The grain was shoveled up and placed in storage again and the elevator bin is being repaired.

Monticello, Ia.—The Yeastex Co. has filed articles of incorporation, capitalizing at \$100,000, and will develop, manufacture, and sell feeding products. Officers of the firm are Oliver E. Benson, pres.; Gilmer B. Benson, vice-pres.; Augusta Melsha, sec'y-treas.

Sioux City, Ia.—C. C. Flanley was elected president of the Sioux City Grain Exchange Oct. 18. Other officers named are C. E. McDonald, vice-pres.; A. D. Doherty, treas.; W. H. Merriott, sec'y and traffic manager. Elected to the board of directors for a three-year term were J. C. Mullaney, J. B. Roberts, C. R. Kerr and C. H. Winter; Edward J. Guinane was re-elected chief grain inspector.

Des Moines, Ia.—Final plans for opening of Sargent & Co.'s new plant with an open house celebration that will include dedication exercises and entertainment on Nov. 13 have been announced. The new plant, one of the most modern feed processing plants in the midwest, has been under construction for nearly two years. It makes the fourth unit in the Sargent group, other plants being located at Superior, Neb., Monmouth, Ill., and Algona, Ia.

Des Moines, Ia.—Experts from four states gave talks on production and feeding, and detailed results of experiments in state institutions, at the feed school and war food conference held here Oct. 14, sponsored by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n and the Feed Institute of Iowa. Dr. Gus Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin gave pointers on dairy farming in his talk before the gathering. Prof. Rex Beresford of Iowa State College at Ames spoke on wartime beef production problems; J. Roy Ozanne, merchandising counsellor for the Merchandise Mart, Chicago, also spoke. Mark Thornburg, sec'y of Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, presided at the morning session.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Plymouth Processing Mills have been purchased by Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. The deal involves all the Plymouth properties including the soybean mill, elevator, feed plant, office building and property recently purchased by the Plymouth Company from the Quaker Oats Co. Cargill, Inc., will continue operation of the plant, retaining all present employees. L. E. Armstrong, vice-president of the Plymouth Company, stated. C. J. Simmons will continue as manager under the new ownership. The sale severs Mr. Armstrong's connection with the company which his father, the late L. E. Armstrong, established a number of years ago. He will devote his time to managing other Armstrong properties.

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KANSAS

Manhattan, Kan.—The Manhattan Milling Co. sustained a small fire loss from a blaze in the mill building recently.

Pleasanton, Kan.—New machinery has been installed at the Ray Milling Co. plant and the mill has gone into full operations.

Overland Park, Kan.—The Jennings Feed & Coal Co. building was destroyed by fire recently, together with a quantity of feed, paint and other stock.

Mulvane, Kan.—Harold Crum has leased the elevator from Chas. English. Mr. English is in the maritime service. Mr. Crum has been associated with the elevator for several years.

Burdick, Kan.—John Melvin, who took over management of the Farmers Elevator recently when James Cowie, the former manager, resigned, has been employed permanently in that position.

Millerton (Wellington P. O.), Kan.—Edson Morton Hall, 79, in the grain business for the last 28 years and serving his third term as Sumner County Commissioner, died Oct. 9, at the home of his son, Parker Hall, Wichita.

Kingman, Kan.—R. W. Vance, for many years a grain broker in Hutchinson and for some years manager of the local plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichita, has been elected president of the Kingman Chamber of Commerce.

Ashland, Kan.—C. C. Foley, new manager of the Co-operative Exchange, has arrived here from Phillipsburg and taken up his new work. He succeeds Harley Dickenson who moved to Washington. Mr. Foley formerly was manager of the Hart Grain Co. elevator at Phillipsburg.

Topeka, Kan.—A War Food Production Conference was held Oct. 22 in the Municipal Auditorium starting at 12:15 noon. The program was broadcast over WIBW. Food and feed production goals for Kansas were covered in the program, Governor Andrew Schoepel taking part.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The Arkansas City Flour Mills Co. has started operation of a new alfalfa mill. The plant is equipped with several modern grinding units and has capacity for 100 tons daily. The building is constructed of corrugated steel and is fireproof thruout. It adjoins the mixed feed plant of the company.

Wellington, Kan.—The adjoining concrete bins at the Hunter Milling Co. plant, withstood the heat in the fire that burned the company's old cribbed elevator on the site of the original "City Mills" the night of Oct. 7. Only severe cracks to one or two of the cylindrical bins and slight, if any, damage to contents resulted. Interruption of full time operation of both mill and grain storage was slight. The mill office across the street also escaped with window damage. The company operates another flour mill several blocks distant.

Ellis, Kan.—The "hogback" elevator which stood on the prairie between Hays and Ellis for many years, was moved to a new location here by W. A. Engel and is open for business. The elevator was sold by the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. to Mr. Engel about a year ago.

Alden, Kan.—On Oct. 8, the Farmers Co-operative Grain, Milling & Mercantile Ass'n celebrated its Twenty-fifth Anniversary on which occasion charter members were honored. A reminiscence of our Co-operative was given by Benjamin F. Werner, manager and treasurer, and J. A. Werner, former manager for 16 years. The guest speaker was A. W. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn. A gift was given to each person present and a lunch was served to 206 people. Everyone in the community and trade territory was invited.—B. F. Werner, mgr. and treas.

KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—Mail addressed to Charles Broeker & Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Paris, Ky.—Catesby W. Spears, 67, head of the Spears-Kiser Co., grain, feed and coal dealers, and large handlers and cleaners of bluegrass seed, also hemp dealers, died at his home Oct. 9. He is survived by his widow, and a son, Pvt. Lockhart Spears, stationed at Ft. Meade, Md.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Negotiations for the sale of the majority of the stock of Frankfort Distilleries to Distillers Corporation, Seagrams, Ltd., has been underway but the transaction has not been consummated, Menifee Wirgman, executor of the estate of the late Lawrence Jones, founder of Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., recently announced.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—An apparently planned break-in at the plant of the Cooke Wholesale Feed Co., in the livestock section of town, was foiled by the police, the night of Oct. 19, when they found three youths, of teen age, on the roof of the plant, and endeavoring to enter from a skylight, which had been broken by the youngsters.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Charged with violation of the bankruptcy laws in an indictment in the Eastern Kentucky District Federal Court, John K. Butcher, 50, feed, seed and building supply dealer, for some years head of John K. Butcher & Co., Inc., was sentenced to three months in jail by Federal District Judge MacSwinford, on Oct. 14.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Easton, Md.—Mail addressed to the Eastern Shore Feed Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Chestertown, Md.—Jas. G. Metcalfe has purchased the firm of Metcalfe Bros. who have elevators and warehouses located at Chestertown, Worton, Kennedyville and Massey, and will operate the new firm under the name, The James G. Metcalfe Co. The firm of Metcalfe Bros. was established in 1912. J. Brown Metcalfe came into the firm in 1920, Jas. G. Metcalfe being the founder. The property was sold at public auction in front of the Court House and Jas. G. Metcalfe was the successful bidder at \$95,300.00; the bidding was quite spirited. This price included real estate, buildings and machinery—No Good Will.—Jas. G. Metcalfe Co.

MICHIGAN

Hillsdale, Mich.—The Hillsdale Co-ops. have installed a hammer mill driven by a 50-h.p. motor.

Dimondale, Mich.—A double runner attrition mill and feed mixer has been installed in the Farmers Elevator.

Harrison, Mich.—A Prater Hammer Mill driven by a 25-h.p. motor has been installed by the Harrison Elevator Co.

Elk Rapids, Mich.—A Blue Streak 40 Hammer Mill and a new mixer have been installed in the Elk Rapids Co-op Marketing Ass'n feed mill.

Lapeer, Mich.—Perry Trowbridge, formerly of Brown City, Mich., has accepted a position as ass't manager of the Lapeer Co-operative, Inc.

McBain, Mich.—The local branch station of the Falmouth Co-op. Co. will be improved by the installation of a hammer mill driven by a 50-h.p., fully enclosed motor.

Dorr, Mich.—The Salem Co-op Co. has constructed a tile warehouse, size 28x50 ft., and has added a Blue Streak Twin Spiral mixer. The company sustained a fire damage loss recently.

Hillsdale, Mich.—Suit has been filed in the federal district court at Detroit representing a group of employees of F. W. Stock & Sons, Inc., for approximately \$30,000, which they claim is due them for reimbursed overtime work.

Eau Claire, Mich.—The grinding capacity at the Eau Claire Fruit Exchange feed mill has been increased by the installation of a hammer mill driven by an Allis 60-h.p. Fully Enclosed Motor. The mill is equipped with a tramp iron separator.

Merrill, Mich.—The feed mill of Chas. Wolohan, Inc. has new grinding equipment consisting of a hammer mill, super steel, driven by a 60-h.p. fully enclosed, fan cooled motor, with a separate 15-h.p. fully enclosed, fan cooled motor on the fan.

Hemlock, Mich.—The grinding capacity at the Chas. Wolohan, Inc. feed mill has been increased by the installation of a hammer mill with a 60-h.p., direct connected, fully enclosed motor on the mill, and a 15-h.p., fully enclosed motor on the fan.

Detroit, Mich.—The old five-story David Stott Milling Co. plant at Grand River and West Warren Aves. was destroyed by fire late the afternoon of Oct. 8. A fireman was injured when hit by a piece of dislodged roofing, hurled by an explosion that rocked the flame-enveloped building. Five alarms were sent in bringing 25 fire companies to fight the blaze. A 200-ft. brick smokestack threatened to crash and all occupants of nearby buildings were ordered out. It is suspected that boys prowling thru the old structure may have caused the fire. Three boys are held for investigation, who admitted to police they had been stealing gasoline from trucks near the building shortly before the blaze occurred. Two of the boys have juvenile court records. None is over 15 years old. The warehouse contained only old machinery which had not been used since the company was liquidated by federal court order in 1939. It was built in 1890.



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Lake Leelanau, Mich.—The Provemont Co-op. Co. has installed in its warehouse a new hammer mill driven by a 50-h.p. motor, and a mixer driven by a 3-h.p. motor. The mill is equipped with a tramp iron separator.

North Adams, Mich.—Fred L. Williams has sold his feed mill and coal business to Eber J. Williams, who has been employed at the mill for the past several years. Continued ill health forced Mr. Williams to retire after thirty-seven years as owner and operator of the local business.

MINNESOTA

Badger, Minn.—Charles Glen, pioneer resident for the past 20 years employed by the Badger elevator, died Oct. 4.

Canby, Minn.—A new fanning mill for grain cleaning is being installed at the Erickson Elevator, Oscar Schmidt, manager, announced. A feed mixer will be installed soon.

Hendrum, Minn.—W. D. Gates, recently of Valley City, N. D., is new manager of the Hendrum Co-op. Elevator, succeeding H. D. Perkins, who held the position for nearly 11 years.

Preston, Minn.—Fred H. Kaup, owner of the Spies Milling property, will establish a soybean processing plant here. Priority ratings have been secured and property is being leased for the purpose.

Williams, Minn.—The Northern Farmers Co-operative Exchange has purchased the alfalfa meal processing equipment from Robert Davids, Jr., and Charles Davids, and has leased the railroad stockyards buildings to house the plant. Many additions and alterations will be made in the buildings.

Duluth, Minn.—Duluth grain weighers, dissatisfied with a compromise wage-hour agreement negotiated by Minneapolis weighers on Oct. 15, demanded a hearing before the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission and the Civil Service Commission. Hearing was set for Oct. 18 in Governor Thy's office.—P. J. P.

Halma, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. elevator, and stock owned by Peder Pederson, doing business as the Farmers Elevator, coal sheds and two freight cars on the siding, burned early Oct. 8. The elevator was almost full of grain. Buildings and stock were only partially covered by insurance and rebuilding is doubtful at this time.—B. H.

Crookston, Minn.—E. M. Saul, of Saul Motor Co., and M. T. Houghton and Oscar Ostrus, former business men of Pelican Rapids, will install an alfalfa dehydrating plant here in the near future. Priorities have been cleared and shipment of part of the machinery will be made this month. The company, which will operate its own harvesting machines, will send its men into previously contracted fields to harvest the crops.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Kellogg Milling Co. has awarded a contract for erecting part foundation for its grain elevator.

Directors of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., were re-elected and E. W. Schmidt, general superintendent was added to the board at the annual meeting of stockholders at Minneapolis headquarters Oct. 15. Re-elected directors are Shreve M. Archer, chairman; J. M. Chilton, T. L. Daniels, W. L. Dedon, Philip S. Duff, R. W. Goodell, L. M. Leffingwell and Samuel Mairs, Minneapolis; Richard C. Lilly, St. Paul; H. S. Bowers, New York; and Werner G. Smith, Cleveland. Officers were re-elected at the annual meeting of directors, and J. M. Chilton, assistant sec'y was promoted to vice-pres.; re-elected were S. M. Archer, pres.; Samuel Mairs, executive vice-pres.; T. L. Daniels, L. M. Leffingwell and Werner G. Smith, vice-pres'ts; P. S. Duff, sec'y; W. L. Dedon, treasurer.

R. J. Barnes, vice-pres. Tidewater Grain Co., and P. R. Markley, grain, both of Philadelphia, Pa., have purchased memberships in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Fire believed to have been started by an electric spark burned an accumulation of grain dust on the roof of the Minneapolis Milling Co.'s seven-story building on Hiawatha Ave., recently. Actual damage was confined largely to wood studdings supporting sheet metal panels.

Pay increases for grain weighers and other classes of employees in the state grain weighing department, authorized by the civil service commission following a hearing late Oct. 18, will be put into effect as of Oct. 1, state officials indicated. The increases, ranging from \$10 to \$30 a month, are being studied by T. G. Driscoll, commissioner of administration, and individual schedules will be fixed by the state railroad and warehouse commission. Minneapolis grain weighers will be increased from a basic \$120 to \$150 a month for a 48-hr. week to \$130 to \$160 a month for a 40-hr. week. Time and a half will be paid for overtime. Weighers in Duluth, St. Paul, Waseca, New Ulm, Red Wing and Hastings also will receive the increase in basic salary but, because of different conditions, they will remain on a 48-hr. week, receiving time and one-half for more than eight hours in a single day. Samplers were increased the same amount as weighers, while proportionate increases were authorized for other classes of employees in the department. Pay ranges for grain inspectors were increased from \$160-\$180 to \$170-\$215, and for inspector-supervisors from \$225-\$275 to \$250-\$300. Increases will remain in effect for a three-month trial period ending Jan. 1, when the railroad and warehouse commission will determine whether new schedules can be continued without incurring a deficit.—P. J. P.

ST. PAUL LETTER

Short courses in animal nutrition were held at the University Farm Oct. 25 and 26, which attracted feed dealers from all sections of the state. The course this year was of special interest because of the shortage of feed supplied and the difficulty of compounding balanced rations. Special discussions were on the topics: Conservation of feed; adjustment of rations; management changes in livestock and poultry production; nutritional value of pasture and roughage; raising calves with less milk; war problems of the farmer.

A new transformer has been installed at the Capital Flour Mills plant.

The European corn borer, arch-enemy of the midwest's greatest feed crop, have moved into Minnesota, T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, announced recently. The first specimen of the borer has been found near the village of Eitzen, Houston County. While it probably will take several years before the borer can multiply to the point where its damage is great, farmers are urged to be on the alert and report suspicious damage. When the pest makes its appearance it is wise for the community to co-operate in control measures that will keep damage within reasonable limits, the University Extension Digest warns.

MISSOURI

Cameron, Mo.—The large barn owned by the Co-operative Elevtr. Ass'n has been re-roofed.

Galesburg, Mo.—Joseph Sinaiko, well known soybean processor, has purchased the plant of the Mid Continent Vegetable Oil Co. The plant was previously owned by a Kansas City firm.

Boonville, Mo.—Harry Forsee, for several years secretary of the Boonville Mills, has established the Forseem Flour & Feed Co., wholesale distributor for Boonville Mills products.

Brunswick, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator was entered by thieves recently, who gained entrance by breaking a window in J. H. Gebhardt's private office. The place was ransacked and a check stolen.

Kidder, Mo.—The 12,000-bu. grain elevator owned by the H. H. Green Elevtr. Co., Pattonsburg, was destroyed by fire Oct. 17, with a loss estimated at \$10,000. About 3,000 bus. of oats were burned.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n will hold its state association convention next May in St. Louis. A one-day strictly business meeting will be planned for, Sec'y A. H. Meinershagen, announced.

St. Louis, Mo.—William E. Hotchkiss, 67, a grain dealer employed by C. H. Williamson & Co., commission house, died following a heart attack at Firmin Desloge Hospital, Oct. 15. Mr. Hotchkiss started in the grain business almost 50 years ago in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was born. He also worked in Omaha and Hastings, Neb., before coming to St. Louis.—P. J. P.



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Bernie, Mo.—The Bernie Grain Co. recently completed a seed warehouse 106x108 ft., with overhead bins, complete with elevators and equipped with a new cleaner for handling seeds. We specialize in Korean lespezea seed and expect to handle a lot of it this season.—Bernie Grain Co.

Louisiana, Mo.—The fire walls at the W. F. A. elevator on South Main St., formerly the Louisiana Elvtr. Co. elevator, are being rebuilt; walls of the building are being pointed and will be painted, and a concrete floor is being laid in the poultry room in the basement of the building.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ralston-Purina Co. employees were presented the Lieut. Commander O'Hara Trophy for the highest per capita bond purchases among St. Louis area firms during the Third War Loan drive. Employees of the cereal processing company averaged \$159.55 purchases per capita.—P. J. P.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss recently.

NEBRASKA

Humboldt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss recently.

Ord, Neb.—The alfalfa mill built east of here by the Saunders Co. is practically completed and ready for operation.

Cozad, Neb.—Fires in the dehydrating plant at the Cover Feed Yards the nights of Oct. 9 and 10 caused only slight damage.

Rosalie, Neb.—Construction work at the Holmquist Elevator is practically completed. The elevator building was remodeled both inside and out.

Beatrice, Neb.—The closing of the local office of Goffe & Carkener Grain Co. was temporarily delayed because work on the Falls City office had not been completed.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—Gene Pyle, electrician, was painfully injured while working at the Dehydrating plant when he slipped and fell while working on an engine. Two ribs were broken.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Southeast Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n met at the Bartling Seed Co. quarters recently when Guy Mickle, federal grain inspector, discussed the subject of soybeans.

Sunol, Neb.—Fire recently destroyed 24 empty wood grain bins and ruined three steel bins owned by the C.C.C. and located one-half mile east of here. The loss, estimated at \$8,200, included 6,500 bus. of wheat, spilled and burned.

Randolph, Neb.—J. L. Dennis, grain dealer here since 1919, recently sold his elevator and grain business to his brother, J. N. Dennis, prominent farmer and former grain dealer of Coleridge. Possession will be taken Jan. 1. J. L. Dennis plans to retire from active business.

Beatrice, Neb.—Joe Jensen of Pawnee City, Neb., is a new employee at the Cooper Milling Co. feed mill.

Bartley, Neb.—The Urling Elevator has been closed because no manager has been located to replace Selbert Urling, manager of the business for the past year, who has moved to Denver. Melvin Urling, who had been a partner in the elevator, moved to Denver several weeks ago.

Crookston, Neb. — W. W. Naylor recently sold his interest in the Welcome W. Naylor grain elevator and bulk oil business to Joe Zersen and Henry W. Bostrom of Julesburg, Colo., giving possession Oct. 1. He will make his future home in Chadron, devoting his time to his ranch.

Burchard, Neb.—A fire in the office of the local elevator was discovered by Herbert LeSeur, operator of a nearby gas station, who summoned firemen, and the blaze was extinguished before any damage was done to the elevator. A leather jacket belonging to Ellsworth Hart and a chair were burned.

Omaha, Neb.—Hans Christensen of Council Bluffs and formerly of Pender, Neb., sustained severe burns recently when a fire broke out in a box car near the grain elevator where he is employed. He was entering the car when the blaze, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, broke out. A fellow workman also was badly burned.

NEW JERSEY

Centerton, N. J.—The George Schalick & Sons feed mill was destroyed by fire Oct. 5, two volunteer firemen meeting death when buried beneath tons of grain while fighting the fire. In front on a hose line which was taken into the building to wet down the smoldering ruins of the mill several hours after the fire broke out, they walked into a grain chute and the floor around it collapsed, hurling both into the pit where tons of oats were stored. The grain acted as a quicksand, quickly engulfing them beneath the surface. A third fireman managed to cling to the hose and was dragged to safety. Frantic efforts made by a fellow fireman resulted in recovery of the bodies from the hot grain within twenty minutes, but all efforts to revive the men were futile. The frame plant, consisting of a one-story front, a two-story rear and a 75-ft. storage elevator, was a mass of wreckage. George Schalick, head of the firm, said 21 carloads of grain had just been received at the plant, which, with much valuable machinery, had been destroyed. Loss was placed at approximately \$200,000 with partial insurance.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Frederick R. Horne and John J. Maloney have been admitted as partners to the firm of Thomson & McKinnon, and both will be associated with the local offices.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Lloyd Hedrick, manager of the Buffalo plant of the Ralston-Purina Co. for many years, has been named a vice president of the company. He also is vice president of the Ralston-Purina Co., Ltd., of Canada, which has mills at Woodstock and Montreal, Que. Mr. Hedrick joined the Ralston Company in August, 1912, as grain buyer and general purchasing agent for St. Louis. Two years later he was made manager of the local plant. There are five other eastern plants of which Mr. Hedrick is in charge.

Durhamville, N. Y.—A bin at the Moses Bros. Feed Mill that had been filled with grain early in the day, took fire recently from spontaneous combustion. Early discovery of the blaze by Thos. Burn, manager, who called the fire department, saved the plant from a disastrous fire.

Catskill, N. Y.—The Albany Buckwheat Products Corp. mill, ownership of which was transferred in September, is being re-equipped and will be operated as The Old Rip Van Winkle Grist Mill, Inc. Warren Trimble is in charge. The company will schedule production of various cereal products as well as flour.

New York, N. Y.—Officers and directors of the Continental Grain Co. recently joined in honoring Jules Fribourg, president of the company, in celebration of his fiftieth anniversary in the grain business. The Waldorf Astoria was scene of the festivities which were marked by many tributes to Mr. Fribourg for the development of a grain organization that serves over practically the entire world and ranks among the largest in the United States. Mr. Fribourg, a native of Arlon, Belgium, entered the grain business at the age of 16 at Antwerp. The Continental Grain Co. in the United States was organized in 1922.

NORTH DAKOTA

Montpelier, N. D.—The Occident Elevator is closed for the present.

Bisbee, N. D.—Roy A. Brooks, formerly of Arizona, is new manager of the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Valley City, N. D.—Fire charged to slipping V-Belts damaged the Russell-Miller Co. elevator No. 2 recently.

Minot, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. for construction of a feed grinder building. The structure will be one story, 10 x 15 ft., frame, steel, concrete columns, hardwood floor.

Leeds, N. D.—The Nordhogen Supply Co. will build a feed grinding building, to be two stories high, 24 x 28 ft., semi-fireproof, reinforced steel, lumber and concrete; steam heating; tar and gravel roofing; hardwood and concrete floors. H. M. Leonhard, architect.

Taft (Hillsboro p.o.), N. D. — Nearly a thousand bushel of grain spilled on the railway tracks when siding of the south elevator of the Eldorado Elvtr. & Trading Co. sprang a leak recently. The grain was hauled back into the elevator and later shipped out, with little lost. The elevator is about 40 years old. The damaged bin will be repaired as soon as possible.

OHIO

Wooster, O.—Grant Taggart, flour and feed store operator here for 50 years, has retired.

Bellefontaine, O.—A. Grant Watkins, proprietor of the Walko Feed Mill, has purchased the residence property adjoining the mill.

Toledo, O.—The Michigan Bean Co. elevator, filled to capacity with navy beans, burned recently, the loss estimated at \$50,000.—P. J. P.

Green Creek (Freemont p.o.), O.—A new and larger corn sheller, new cleaner and corn cracker have been installed at the Green Creek Co-op. Ass'n elevator, doubling the amount of grain that can be handled.

Girard, O.—The Zeller Feed & Flour Mill burned Oct. 1. The old mill, abandoned since 1938, was reputed to have been built in 1840. The fire probably was caused by boys playing with matches in the building.

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Lebanon, O.—Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a dinner meeting at Golden Lamb Hotel, Oct. 26, when speakers from the O.P.A., the C.C.C. and others gave informative talks on many matters pertaining to orders and rulings relating to grain and feed business.

Columbus Grove, O.—Myron Elliott, operator of the Groverdale Feed Co. for several years, has sold his interest to Francis Kemp of Pandora. Mr. Kemp will continue operation of the business in the future under the same policies as the former owner, with Red Jenkins as manager.

Homewood (Maumee P. O.), O.—George E. Perkins, manager of the Perrysburg (O.) Grain & Supply Ass'n, has purchased the Homewood Elevator, of 8,500 bus. capacity, on the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Perkins will continue as manager of the Perrysburg elevator, a position he has held for 23 years.

Columbus, O.—The annual Ohio Animal Nutritional Conference will be held in Plum Hall, Ohio State University, Nov. 11-12. An excellent program of informative talks has been arranged of interest to all grain and feed dealers.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Hillsboro, O.—Fire, started from an overheated electric motor, caused small damage at the Farmers Exchange recently. While the fire caused only minor loss, Mrs. Mae Roesselott, manager, estimated water damage to corn and oats in nearby bins at \$1,500. At the time of the fire corn with husks was being shelled and Mrs. Roesselott stated some of the husks were not removed from the motor and ignited, starting the blaze in the top of the building.

Shinrock, O.—The Shinrock Elvtr. & Supply Ass'n has installed a new feed grinder and additional feed mixer, which will double its capacity, Sam Jeffery, manager, announced. Installation has been completed after almost a year of battling priorities, labor and material shortages, Mr. Jeffery stated. A principal feature of the new installation is that grain now may be dumped directly from the truck and carried to the feed mill by a conveyor system. Formerly trucks had to be unloaded by hand.

Ottawa, O.—The Ottawa Grain Co., owned by A. G. Boogher & Son, of Santa Fe, O., has been sold to J. M. Hudson and Carl Sixes of Defiance; Neuhauser Bros., of Napoleon, and Reuben Brackney of Ottawa. Mr. Brackney, who has managed the business for the last 10 years, will continue in that capacity. Neuhauser Bros. own and operate hatcheries and feed stores in Napoleon, Ottawa and other communities, and Mr. Hudson and Mr. Sixes are manufacturers of feeds at Defiance. The business will be known as Ottawa Grain, Inc.

Sidney, O.—Grain dealers of northwest Ohio held a dinner meeting here Sept. 28, and were told during the speaking program that the same ceiling prices will prevail on grains during the next few months and the feed situation will remain curtailed for the immediate future. One hundred and seventy-five representatives of grain firms were present. Principal speakers of the evening were Elton Kile, president of the Ohio State Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the Ass'n; Clarence Henry, price specialist of the state O.P.A. office. C. R. Swartz, New Hampshire, president of the district group, presided.

Green Springs, O.—The Green Springs Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the building in which it is located at Broadway and Adams Sts., and will take over the room adjoining the present quarters. The store room will be opened into the next room. The ass'n has completed a new cob burner at its elevator at the southern limits of town, brick construction, 24 ft. high and 14 ft. in diameter. Cobs are carried from the elevator to the burner 65 ft. distant on a conveyor. Two dust collectors recently were installed also. A new feed mixer is in operation at the elevator, speeding up the process of mixing and handling an extensive feed business.—Merritt Potter, mgr.

Columbus, O.—Following an increase in total capitalization of the Ohio Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 recently, the state association now is offering \$500,000 of 4 per cent first preferred stock, Treas. J. E. Keltner recently announced. This increased capitalization was the second increase for the Farm Bureau within the past two years, in 1942 the capitalization being increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Within the past year the Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n has purchased an alfalfa dehydrating plant at Payne; a grain elevator at Springfield; the Ohio Blood Tested Chick Hatcheries, Columbus; the Farm Bureau Co-op. Refinery, Meraux, La.; and is constructing a soybean processing plant at Springfield, O. The Maumee warehouse has been enlarged to double its original size. In addition, the Ohio Farm Bureau is affiliated with the National Farm Machinery Co-operative which recently purchased the Corn Belt Manufacturing Co. and is moving it to Shelbyville, Ind., to run in combination with the co-op. tractor factory there. Thru the additional \$500,000 the fertilizer, feed, petroleum, farm supplies and grain facilities will be enlarged. Present plans call for an expansion in fertilizer plants, additional storage and processing facilities for feed; a terminal for petroleum storage; expansion of the Farm Machinery Co-op. Ass'n set-up, and production of small equipment items by the state association.—P. J. P.

OKLAHOMA

Muskogee, Okla.—The Muskogee Mill & Elvtr. Co. is building a \$3,000 warehouse on North Main St.

Tulsa, Okla.—The Sanders-Barnard Mill Co. feed elevator recently was damaged by fire that started from an overheated bearing in the top of the structure.

Enid, Okla.—The main elevator and plant of the Geis Mills together with its contents of soybeans and feeds, burned recently. Owners of the mill said they will carry on, using a near-by building in which to operate for the time being.

Thomas, Okla.—A truck containing 448 tons of wheat being delivered from the E. B. McNeill Grain Co. to the Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, on Oct. 12 approaching the NW 10 North Canadian River bridge at Oklahoma City, rammed into a slow moving passenger automobile ahead of it, then veering to the south side of the bridge, the cab crashed the bridge steel and the wheat in the trailer behind piling up, smashed the cab against the steel of the superstructure. Jesse F. Doggett, Lone Wolf, the truck driver, was killed. A large army truck with a winch was used to pull the truck trailer back far enough to relieve pressure from the truck cab and permit the removal of the man's body. Part of the cab hung over the side of the bridge.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss recently.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Buhl, Ida.—The warehouse owned by F. W. Harder burned recently.

Creston, Wash.—C. M. Vincent has succeeded Gerald Davis as manager of the Sperry Elevator.

Spokane, Wash.—Gerald Davis, manager of the Sperry Elevator at Creston, has been transferred here.

Vashon, Wash.—M. R. Dunsford recently sold his freight and feed business to Don Tjomsland and William Cunningham.

Portland, Ore.—The 1943 convention of the Eastern Oregon Wheat League will be held at The Dalles, Dec. 2-3-4.—F. K. H.

Umapine, Wash.—Hugh Murray of Free-water has purchased the Morrison warehouse. This year it will be used for hay storage.—F. K. H.

Tacoma, Wash.—Fire that started when an overheated motor caused a dust explosion Oct. 12, did between \$15,000 and \$20,000 damage to the Port of Tacoma grain elevator shipping gallery.—F. K. H.

Bothell, Wash.—Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Creger, formerly of Baker, Ore., have taken charge of the Bothell Feed & Seed Co. business. R. A. Anderson had handled the business since his son entered the Army.

Pendleton, Ore.—Fire, starting in the roof of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator the night of Oct. 16, burned the upper part of the structure, destroying most of the machinery. Water damage to the grain in storage at the elevator was heavy.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Four thousand sacks of Hannchen barley, already sold for more than \$12,000, were destroyed by flames which swept the Lewis Kandra lease land in Tulelake district Oct. 12. Backfire from a truck is blamed for the fire, which burned over 200 acres.—F. K. H.

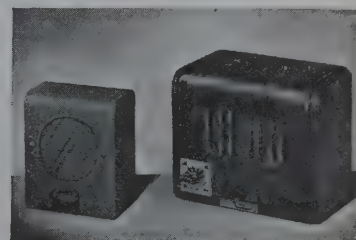
Walla Walla, Wash.—Field activities of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n have been suspended for the duration of the war and Willard N. Crawford, field sec'y of the organization, has been granted a leave of absence. He now is associated with the Food Distribution Administration's office at San Francisco, Cal.

Monroe, Wash.—The Wolfkill Feed & Seed Co. is installing four 600-ton capacity bins; a new mixer and making other improvements including installation of an automatic grain intake mixer and hoist. Byron Rarey, local manager, stated when improvements are completed the plant can handle about 45 tons of dairy feed daily, or between 800 and 900 tons a month.

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The Dalles, Ore.—It is probable that Kerr Gifford & Co. will rebuild the Diamond Flour Mills Co. mill, which was destroyed completely by fire Oct. 5, if priorities can be obtained and a switch in location can be made. The fire wiped out the 700-bbl. mill and connecting warehouses and offices. About 25,000 bus. of wheat and barley and 40,000 bags were ruined, the loss estimated in excess of \$100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lansdale, Pa.—Robert J. Knerr, feed dealer for the past 25 years, died Sept. 17. The business will be carried on by his brother-in-law, Robert Mattern, who was his partner.

York, Pa.—The feed mill owned by George F. Brenner was destroyed by fire recently along with its contents which included grain, flour, poultry feed, machinery, equipment and other supplies.

Sanatoga, Pa.—The Sanatoga Feed Mill was destroyed by fire recently. Fred Stiles, owner, estimated the loss at \$10,000, half of which was covered by insurance. The loss included a quantity of feed.

Tamaqua, Pa.—The large flour and feed mill and warehouse of C. M. Keiser was destroyed by fire that swept the business section Sept. 25. Considerable feed and flour also were lost, Mr. Keiser estimating his loss at more than \$10,000, with partial insurance.

Pen Argyl, Pa.—The Stoffet Milling Co.'s mill has been purchased by Abraham Wolff and converted to a buckwheat cereal mill by adding salvaged milling machinery bought from the Wolff Bros. mill at Paterson, N. J., along with other machinery. Mr. Wolff is president of the Pen Argyl Milling Co., Inc.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The four buildings of the Harper Feed Mills, Inc., West End, were destroyed by fire on Oct. 11. Twenty fire companies answered the alarm. Lack of water pressure hampered the firemen. A quantity of wheat and oats stored in the plant was destroyed. A car of wheat in process of being unloaded also burned. Ten other cars were saved when pulled away by a Pennsylvania railroad locomotive. Two metal tanks, one containing 15,000 bus. of wheat and the other a similar amount of corn, remained standing and were salvaged by firemen. The only building saved was the boiler house, built of brick. Milton May, owner of the feed plant, collapsed from nervous exhaustion and had to be removed by firemen after he made several attempts to enter the building. He estimated his loss at \$75,000. Partial insurance was held.

SOUTH DAKOTA

White Lake, S. D.—John Goers, 90, at one time in the elevator business here, died recently.

Frederick, S. D.—The former Columbia Elevator now owned by Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., is being improved and a new power dump installed.

Vermillion, S. D.—Serious damage was averted in a dust explosion that shot flame high in the air and started several small fires at one of the J. C. Mullaney Co. elevators recently when the fires were quickly extinguished. Darrell Halverson, Burbank, suffered singed hair and eyebrows from the blast of flame. He was unloading corn at the time. Very little damage resulted at the elevator.

SOUTHEAST

Lewes, Del.—Mail addressed to Lewes Feed Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

McComb, Miss.—The Pike County Co-operative has been organized, formed by a group of farmers who elected officers and subscribed \$1,000 in stock for chartering the corporation for a co-operative purchasing and marketing program. A. D. Felder was named president; E. T. Brewer, vice-pres.; John I. Hurst (Summit), sec'y-treas.—P. J. P.

Rivesville, W. Va.—Mail addressed to Nigh & Nuzum has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

TENNESSEE

Martin, Tenn.—A two-story granary will be built on the Junior College farm, contract for construction having been let to the Forcum-James Const. Co. The granary will have a capacity from 4,000 to 5,000 bus. and will house a feed mill, seed cleaner and electrically operated grain elevator for moving and aerating the grain. The foundation and first floor will be of concrete, while the second floor will be divided into bins, each accessible to the grain elevator.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

La Pryor, Tex.—R. O. Vaughn has opened a feed-furniture store, operating as the La Pryor Supply Co.

UTAH

Salt Lake, Utah.—Utah warehouses have been granted increases in the maximum charges for storage and handling of grain by the office of Price Administration. Retroactive to Aug. 10, 1943, the new ceilings provide 15c ton per month after 30 days' free storage and \$1 ton handling for grain in and out of warehouse. The increases authorized do not apply to grain warehousing performed for government agencies. This action was taken by amendment 39 to Revised Supplementary Regulation 14.

WISCONSIN

Princeton, Wis.—Fred W. Schmidt has sold his wholesale and retail flour and feed business to Edgar Lange of Menomonee Falls and will retire from business.

Sun Prairie, Wis.—Clarence P. Zimbrich, operator of the Sun Prairie Elevator, recently purchased the tile grain storage bins and warehouses from the Chase Lumber & Fuel Co.

St. Croix Falls, Wis.—Walter Johnson, Route 1, recently purchased the Adolph Eib's feed business, taking immediate possession. He will continue to carry a full line of feeds, concentrates and feed products as well as give special attention to grinding.

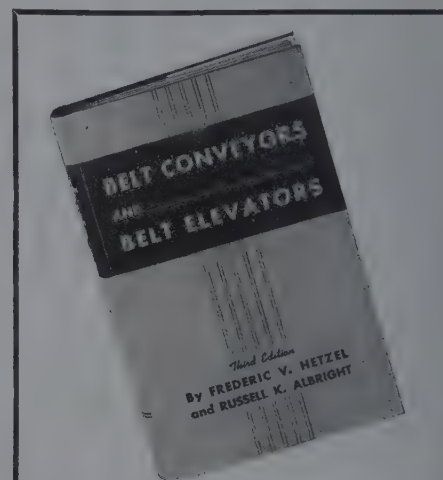
New Holstein, Wis.—C. F. Dumke, 93, for 68 years a miller here, has sold the New Holstein Roller & Feed Mill to Edgar Depies who will remodel the plant to accommodate his feed grinding business. Mr. Depies has been operating a poultry feed business for 12 years, carrying on his grinding operations at Kiel. This part of the business will be moved here after the old mill has been remodeled. The new owner announced no flour will be produced at the local plant. The old stone mill structure was built by Mr. Dumke's father shortly after fire burned the latter's frame mill in 1877. C. F. Dumke had headed the business since the death of his father in 1891.

Pepin, Wis.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has been granted a priority for its elevator at the Burlington tracks.

Appleton, Wis.—The Western Elvtr. Co., Inc., of which John Goodland, Jr., is president, and Robert Ebben, sec'y, has purchased the business of the Western Elevator Co., N. Appleton St. The company was a partnership composed of J. M. Peeters and the late Ray M. Peeters.

Burlington, Wis.—The Farmers Feed & Fuel Co. has been sold to the Burlington Consumers Co-operative, possession to be given at completion of the inventory. The new owners will continue to operate the plant as a feed and fuel business, A. G. Tomlinson, head of the Consumers Co-operative who will manage the business, stated.

Wheat ground during the months of July and August amounted to 82,880,997 bus., against 82,384,122 bus. in July and August, 1942, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. For the 8 months prior to Sept. 1 the grind totaled 339,095,543 bus., against 313,672,614 for the like period of 1942.



This third edition of "Belt Conveyors and Belt Elevators" by Frederic V. Hetzel and Russell K. Albright is thoroughly revised and in accord with current practices. No other book gives as much authoritative information on this subject.

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Grain Carriers

Railroads in the first 9 months of 1943 performed 131 per cent more service than in the first 9 months of 1939.

Abandonment of 12 miles of the Detroit & Mackinac Ry. between National City and Prescott, Mich., has been authorized.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 61,409 cars during the week ending Oct. 16, compared with 58,463 and only 37,564 cars during the like weeks of 1942 and 1941.

Pana, Ill., is included in the Decatur permit area for grain with J. W. Huegeley of the Huegeley Elevator Co. as agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue permits.

Erie, Pa.—For winter storage the Pennsylvania Elevator here will be filled with grain, and a large fleet of loaded grain boats will be moored here to avoid the ice jam when navigation opens.

Winnipeg, Man.—More boats diverted from the movement of ore will be available to carry western feed grains to eastern Canada toward the end of the season, it is announced by Agricultural Minister Gardiner.

Congressional action to put the markets of the south and west on a freight rate basis equal with the rest of the country was recommended by a board of investigation and research created by the 1940 transportation act.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order for the railroads to show cause why an order, suspending until Jan. 1 a proposed increase in freight rates, should not be extended until July 1, 1944. The increase was to have become effective last May.

In No. 17000 the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order denying a petition of the western trunk lines for a reinstatement of the third supplemental order in Part 7 of Dec. 7, 1940, to permit continuation of rates on barley, corn and oats.

Competition from motor highway carriers has led the railroads to ask relief from the long and short haul clause on cottonseed products from Kennett and Risco, Mo., to points in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, in fourth section application No. 20556.

Privileges to hold cars in the Northwest with the exception of Grand Forks, N. D., have been canceled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. All cars billed "hold" after Oct. 15 are charged to local rate to the hold point plus the local rate from hold point to destination.

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court of the United States on Oct. 25 refused an appeal by the U. S. Gypsum Co. against an O.P.A. ruling that the company should absorb the 3 per cent transportation tax. The company argued that since the sales were f.o.b. point of origin the buyer had to pay the tax.

Class I railroads on Oct. 1, 1943, as reported to the Car Service Division, had 28,896 new freight cars on order, the Ass'n of American Railroads announces. On the same date last year they had 36,437 cars on order. Of the total number on order on Oct. 1, this year, there were 7,008 plain box, 2,825 automobile box.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Elevator operators and government officials held a conference recently to consider November grain requirements. Elwood L. Chase of the Lower Lakes Grain Committee said the quota for the movement of grain on the lakes during October has been set at 22,000,000 bushels, comprising 11,000,000 bushels of feed grain, 7,500,000 bushels for milling and 3,500,000 of flax. Altho the October quota represents an increase from September, shipments will fall just short of requirements for the month. They will not create any backlog to work with during the winter months.

Pendleton, Ore.—At a hearing in the Chamber of Commerce wheat interests urged the public utility commissions of Oregon, Washington and Idaho to support a reduction in wheat rates to the southeastern states. For example the rate from Missoula, Mont., would be reduced from the present \$1.05 to 76.5c.—F. K. H.

The maximum selling price of "general manager type" grain doors and temporary coal doors for boxcars has been increased by O.P.A. in MPR 483. The intent of the increase seemingly is to increase the supply of grain doors in that the previous ceiling on the selling price was too low in relation to the costs of the lumber used in its construction.

Minneapolis, Minn.—E. J. Grimes, head of the Northwest Grain Storage Committee, reported the storage situation had improved to the point where there are only 872 elevators blocked, compared with more than 1,000 a week earlier. The situation still is serious, with 7,000,000 bus. of grain stored on the ground in North Dakota and 3,000,000 bus. in Montana.

More restrictions have been placed on shipments of soybeans. Permits are required for shipments to Painesville, Wooster, Toledo, Fostoria, Lexington, New Washington, Columbus, Circleville, Cincinnati, Ivorydale and Marion, O.; Louisville, Owensboro and Henderson, Ky.; Indianapolis, Windfall, Lafayette, Marion and Decatur, Ind.; Peoria, Quincy, Monmouth, Pequin and Galesburg, Ill.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Iowa Falls, Ft. Dodge and Centerville, Ia.

Barge Unloads Itself

Canadian wheat bought by the Commodity Credit Corporation is being shipped from Vancouver, B. C., to Seattle, Wash., in a barge formerly used to carry sawdust and crushed wood.

The boat, the Island Forester of the Island Tug & Barge Co., was equipped with a conveyor belt 30 inches wide for discharging the "hog" fuel, and it was found by using this belt that the barge is 85% self-trimming and unloading, for wheat.

Originally when launched at Port Glasgow in 1901 the ship was the 6-master Comet, later the German vessel Ratava and the U. S. ship James Dollar. She is 323 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 26 feet deep and will carry 4,000 tons of wheat.

When carrying "hog" fuel she was laden to the top of her bulwarks, which had been built 16 feet above her decks. But her wheat cargo space scarce fills her to the 'tween-decks.

Railroads Reaching Limit of Capacity

At the meeting of the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board at the Palmer House, Chicago, Oct. 7, L. M. Betts, manager of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, said the railroads are fast approaching the practical limitations of their transportation facilities even when used to utmost capacity.

Dr. Sidney Miller, assistant to the deputy director of the O.D.T., said the equipment difficulties in which the carriers now find themselves are cumulative and stem in part from an inadequate flow of critical materials, and in part from administration policies of "dubious wisdom." One of the first blows to the car-building program was the W.P.B. freeze order in April, 1942, which stopped construction of several thousand freight cars, some of which needed as little as three tons of material for completion. In some instances, all material was on hand. While this order was revoked later, many of these cars are only now being finished.

Requests of the railroads and the O.D.T. for 175,000 freight cars for 1943 were cut down by the W.P.B., and actual deliveries are not expected to be more than 35,000.

SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1½ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manilla, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manilla, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manilla sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the haulers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 68. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Field Seeds

Independence, Mo.—A seed store has been opened by the Antoine Seed Co.

Whitehouse, O.—The Rupp Seed Co. has succeeded the Bucher Seed Store.

Denver, Colo.—The 22d annual Colorado Seed Show will be held here Jan. 15 to 22.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fred Mock has formed the Mock Seed Co. to wholesale field, grass and lawn seed, from the Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse.

Paris, Ky.—Catesby W. Spears of the Spears-Kiser Co., died Oct. 9, aged 67 years. His company specialized in handling and cleaning bluegrass seed.

Newton, Ia.—A 2-story building has been purchased by Geo. Terpstra, owner of the Newton Seed Store, to be equipped with seed cleaning machinery.

Raleigh, N. C.—W. H. Darst has been made head of the state seed laboratory, succeeding I. W. Woodside, who will inspect seeds and feeds in the field.

Spokane, Wash.—Three story warehouse of Morrison Bros. Seed Co. burned Oct. 24 with machinery and 6,000,000 pounds of seed peas. Loss, \$1,000,000.—F. K. H.

Milford, Ill.—The Crow's Hybrid Corn Co. has bought the garage building and equipment of R. W. Ehrhardt to be used for the servicing of the seed business.

Fargo, N. D.—The acreage of alfalfa seed in North Dakota increased from 9,000 in 1942 to 23,000 in 1943, and the yield per acre was 1 bushel; compared with 0.8 bu. in 1942.—U. S. D. A.

Kansas City, Mo.—A proposed maximum price regulation on the 1943 crop of vegetable seed was discussed here Oct. 8 and 9 at a meeting of the Vegetable Seed Advisory Committee.

Gustine, Cal.—Harvey M. Hadkins will open a seed store on his own account, having resigned after four years as manager of the local branch of the Poultry Producers of Central California.

Meridian, Miss.—J. B. Fain died Oct. 9 after an illness of several months. For 10 years he operated the Fain Seed Store. Interment was at Jackson, Miss., where he also had been in the seed business.

Clinton, Ill.—Open house was held for a week at the hybrid seed corn plant of the C. W. Thorp & Son Oct. 18 to 23. After touring the seed fields and plots the visitors heard explanations at the plant.

Delaware, O.—John E. Davis, aged 64 years, died Sept. 30, after an illness of 11 months. He had operated the Zack Davis Seed Co., which he founded, 44 years. He is survived by the widow and a son, Jack, who operates the business.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois production of red top seed in 1943 is estimated at 11,000,000 pounds of clean seed, compared with 15,800,000 pounds in 1942 and the 5-year (1937-41) average of 18,100,000 pounds. Acreage at 177,000 is 25 percent below that of 1942 (236,000 acres) and 34 percent below the 5-year average (269,600 acres). Yield per acre is now reported at 62 pounds of clean seed, compared with 67 pounds in 1942 and the 5-year average of 67.8 pounds.—U. S. D. A.

Dieterich, Ill.—The J. M. Schultz Seed Co. has placed its new elevator in operation. Each of the two circular concrete bins has a capacity of 17,000 bus., with 7,000 bus. more in the working house. The leg has a capacity of 2,000 bus. per hour.

Dassel, Minn.—The seed corn drying plant of C. J. Peterson burned Oct. 17. Flames were blown thruout the interior by the fans used in the drying process. Mr. Peterson's other buildings were saved, as was the hybrid seed corn pack.—P. J. P.

Fairview, Mont.—The Farmers Union Grain & Supply Co., of Williston, has purchased the property of the Clayton Worst Seed Co., which goes out of business. Previously the Union had purchased a large building of a power company and remodeled it for a seed and feed warehouse. Art Overson will be plant superintendent.

Washington, D. C.—Leading seedsmen are among the 23 members of the recently appointed Vegetable Seed Advisory Committee, such as A. J. Biggio, manager Robert Nicholson Seed Co., Dallas, Tex.; John W. Mathys of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Stephen Beale, manager Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit, Mich., and Bryan Clark, pres. Associated Seed Growers, New Haven, Conn.

Lexington, Ky.—Alfred C. Brent, 70, pres. of the C. S. Brent Seed Co., established by the late C. S. Brent in 1873, died Oct. 12. He had been in declining health for several months. He is survived by his wife, and a brother, Henry Kelly Brent. Mr. Brent was a brother of the late Charlie Brent, of Paris, Ky., prominent bluegrass dealer. The C. S. Brent Seed Co. dealt chiefly in field, seeds.—A. W. W.

Washington, D. C.—Sudan grass seed production this year is 33,900,000 lbs. of thresh-run seed, the smallest since 1936 and compared with 40,540,000 in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 55,780,000. Acreage this year, forecast at 82,000, is 19% below that of 1942 (101,000 acres) and a little more than half the 10-year average of 157,653 acres. Carryover of clean seed on farms is estimated at approximately 600,000 lbs., compared with about 7 million in 1942 and 6 million in 1941. On June 30, dealers carried over 7,910,000 lbs., while last year they had 18,652,000 lbs.—U. S. D. A.

Walla Walla, Wash.—At the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n the following directors were elected: H. J. Freire, St. John; R. D. Flaherty, Walla Walla; Clarence Brabb, Palouse; Harry Proudfoot of Wasco; Jens Terjeson of Pendleton; Moritz Milburn, Seattle; D. B. Long, Portland; Fred E. Kiddle, Island City, Ore.; Raymond Ramming, Pendleton; H. E. Morrison and E. H. Leonard, Walla Walla; Paul G. Ostroot, Portland; Don M. Gemberling, Spokane; William L. Haley, Seattle; Joseph De Haan, Spokane; and I. W. Slater, Boise. Following a discussion of the problem of securing pure wheat seed, a committee was appointed consisting of Raymond Ramming, E. H. Leonard, Jens Terjeson of Pendleton; R. D. Flaherty of Walla Walla; I. M. Ingham of Pullman; E. R. Jackman of Corvallis, and this committee will formulate a plan for the growing and distribution of seed wheat, which will be presented association directors.

Lincoln, Neb.—Waxy sorghum again is in demand this year, Glenn H. LeDioyt, representing the General Foods Corporation, offering \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. for 52-pound test delivered Holdrege and Superior.

Ord, Neb.—The Noll Seed Co., operated by Robert E. Noll, has bought the large popcorn elevator of the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, and will enlarge his operations in the handling of popcorn. Mr. Noll on Oct. 13 shipped the first car of popcorn this season from the North Loup valley, to the Dickinson Co. It was of the Dwarf Hullless variety and will be artificially dried to meet the great demand. The grower, Leo Long, will have several carloads later.

Help Farmers to Plant Clean Seed

By W. B. C.

Saboteurs of southwestern Indiana's coming wheat crop were given a severe jolt by the fleet of portable seed cleaning and treating machines that just completed its eleventh season of operation, C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist from Purdue, reported.

The portables, moving from farm to farm, cleaned 91,000 bushels of seed wheat, which is 49 per cent of the seed required to seed the wheat acreage in the six counties.

Arrangements for routing the machines were handled by county wheat committees in each county, working with county agents.

The operation of the portable wheat cleaners is a part of the wheat improvement program provided by Iglehart Brothers and directed by Purdue University.

Worthless Seed for Sale. CHEAP!

Abnormally high prices for clover, alfalfa, and grass seed have apparently revived a type of mail-order swindle which flourished several years ago, but which has been on the decline since 1939, when passage of the Federal Seed Act enabled Federal and State authorities to cope more successfully with mail-order frauds.

A seed firm hitherto unknown and giving only a post office box address, has recently been advertising these seeds in farm papers, quoting them at less than one-half the market price. Analysis by the Plant Board of samples sent to prospective customers who answered the advertisements revealed that germination ran from 3% to 23% and that as much as one-third of some samples were weed seeds—some of them highly noxious. The seed was worthless for planting purposes.

In another case five bags of Dalliss grass

**BUYERS AND SELLERS
ALL VARIETIES
FIELD SEEDS
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were shipped from Mississippi to a farmer at Nashville, Ark., represented by the seedsman as 80% pure Dallis grass. This seed was found by the Board to contain 51% trash and other foreign matter. In addition, the seed contained 4½% weed seed, including much Johnson grass. Evidence in the case has been turned over by the Board to the Seed Division, Grain Products Branch, Food Distribution Administration.—Paul H. Millar, Chief Inspector, Arkansas State Plant Board.

Get Soybean Seed Now

Farmers should lose no time in getting their soybean seed for next year. That is the belief of Ed Dyas, Iowa State college extension agronomist, state AAA officials and others who have studied the current situation.

The good soybeans are moving rapidly to processing plants, according to Dyas.

Even if farmers were able to obtain enough seed next spring to plant the needed acreage, varieties available then might not be those which have proved most satisfactory in yield, oil content, and other characteristics. Help your farm patrons to get better seed.

Prizes Won at Kansas City's Wheat Show

Four samples of Tenmarq, Comanche, and Turkey wheat, grown in Kansas, won four of the eight prizes in the Wheat Quality Class at the American Royal Market Livestock Show in Kansas City, announce A. M. Paterson, Secretary of the American Royal, Walter H. Atzenweiler, Agricultural Commissioner of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and Walter Scott, Secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The three highest ranking samples were grown in southwest Kansas, at Richfield, Dodge City and Hugoton. The fourth prize sample came from Oberlin, in northwest Kansas.

All of the twenty-two samples from five states, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, were milled by Walter R. Urban in the Grain Exchange Laboratory, Omaha. All baking tests were made by Elmer Modeer, St. Joseph Testing Laboratories. Dr. John H. Parker, Director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, Manhattan, had general charge of the American Royal Milling and Baking contest.

All samples graded No. 1 and had test weights ranging from 60.1 to 63.8 lbs. Protein in the wheat varied from 13.40 to 15.65%. Ash in the flour ranged from 0.36 to 0.47%. Other points included in the score card used by the experimental miller and baker and considered by the third judge, Perie Rumold, Chief Chemist, Standard Milling Co., Kansas City, included yield of flour per bushel of wheat milled, flour color, water absorption, size of loaf, texture and color of crumb. Dough mixing curves were made to give the judges a graph of gluten strength.

First prize of \$25.00 was won by Harry Smith of Richfield, Kans., on a sample of Tenmarq; second prize of \$15 went to U. G. Balderston of Dodge City for his sample of Comanche, a cross between Tenmarq and a Turkey type wheat; third prize of \$10 was awarded to J. W. Bissitt of Hugoton, Kans., on a sample of Turkey wheat. A sample of Comanche wheat grown by Henry Euhus of Oberlin, Kans., won fourth prize of \$7.50. Samples of Nebred and Tenmarq from Nebraska, Colorado, and Oklahoma, won 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th prizes.

Elmer Modeer of the St. Joseph Testing Laboratory reported that twenty of the twenty-two samples were very good to excellent in baking quality, resulting in keen competition.

The Wheat Quality Class at the American Royal is sponsored by the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce and by the Kansas City Board of Trade. Twenty-two samples of wheat and eight prize winning loaves of bread were on exhibition.

Minnesota Dealers Consider Seed Ceilings

The 13th annual meeting of the Minnesota Seed Dealers Ass'n was held at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Sept. 29.

STANLEY FOLSOM, himself a Minneapolis seedsman, was the leading speaker. He is now with the O.P.A. at Washington. He urged the trade to co-operate with the government in making the seed ceilings effective. He explained the ceilings and answered questions.

Officers elected are L. H. Bohanon, pres., Twin City Seed Co.; Robert Wharton, vice pres., Seed Division, Peavey Elevators; Leslie Edgerton, sec'y-treas.

Directors: L. E. Campbell, Farm Service Co., of General Mills; S. B. Folsom, Twin City Seed Co., Minneapolis; G. E. Eggington, Minneapolis Seed Co., Faribault; L. L. McCulloch, Seed Division, Cargill, Inc.; J. H. Withey, Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis.

California Seedsmen Favor 100-lb. Bag

A well-attended meeting of the California Seed Ass'n was held Oct. 2 at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

REX MASON explained the new California state seed law that went into effect Sept. 15, in conformity with the Federal Seed Act.

RALPH KELLY passed around a draft of a proposed uniform contract to be used with growers of field seeds.

C. F. VOORHIES spoke in favor of the 100-lb. bag for peas and beans.

PRES. MORSE read letters from Harold Woodruff, F. H. Woodruff and Sons, Milford, Conn.; Rogers Bros. Seed Co., Chicago; Associated Seed Growers, New Haven, Conn.; and others, all of whom seemed to favor the proposal but all of them stated that the canners

still wanted their peas and beans in two bushel bags.

After discussions the association went on record as completely in favor of using 100 pound bags in the future.

Nebraska Nebred Wheat Scores High

Samples of Nebred winter wheat grown by Osee A. Newbold of Minden and Bert Walker of Sidney scored high in the six-state wheat quality and milling and baking contest held in connection with the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City last week. The announcement was made by J. C. Swinbank, secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n after he had received score sheets from contest officials.

Considering separately the 10 different factors involved in grading the eight prize winning samples Swinbank pointed out that the two Nebraska samples were first in four cases and tied for first on two other factors. Thus from the standpoint of placings by individual contest factors Nebraska rated more "firsts" than any other state represented in the prize winning group and lacked but two of having as many combined firsts and "ties for first" as the other three states taken together. However, due to the relative weighting of the different factors the sample submitted by Osee A. Newbold was finally awarded 5th prize and that grown by Bert Walker of Sidney received 7th place. Kansas took first prize with a sample of Tenmarq. In 1942, Oklahoma had the winning sample and at a similar contest held at the International Hay and Grain Show in Chicago in 1941, Nebraska brought home the top award on a sample of Turkey wheat grown by H. P. Cortney of Sidney.

Factors in which the Nebraska grown Nebred wheat scored first were: (a) Per cent of flour yield, (b) Color of flour, (c) Loaf grain and

Popcorn Ceiling

The OPA and Agricultural Department will have a ceiling in effect on popcorn to the farmers and processors by the time this advertisement is printed, or shortly thereafter. Full details of the ruling will be sent on request.

In those communities where popcorn is grown and where we are not represented we want elevator representation to buy and handle popcorn (on the cob) for us. This popcorn is to be transported to our cribs at Lake View, Iowa; Tarkio, Missouri; North Kansas City, Missouri; Middlebury, Indiana, and Ohio points.

Write or wire for details.

MANLEY, INC.

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texture and (d) test weight. It tied for first in the dough curve score and also on loaf crumb color. It was second best in percentage of flour ash. Due to the influence of local weather conditions on certain protein characteristics of the grain, the loaf volume received in the contest this year was somewhat less than normal for this variety of wheat.

Argentine Alfalfa Not for Northern States

The War Production Board has authorized the importation of approximately 2,000,000 pounds of Argentine alfalfa seed. All importers of Argentine alfalfa seed must certify to W. A. Davidson, Chief, Seed Division, Grain Products Branch, Washington, D. C., that such seed shall not be sold for seeding purposes north of 38° north latitude. Importers of such seed are also requested to place the following statement on the invoice or other document accompanying the seed to the buyer:

"The sale of this seed for distribution and seeding purposes north of 38° north latitude is prohibited under General Imports Order M-63. It is required that the further distribution of this seed, other than to the consumer, be accompanied by this statement either on the invoice or on an accompanying document."

Oklahoma Alfalfa Ceiling Raised

To make the recently issued price regulation on legume and grass seeds conform to the loan program of Commodity Credit Corporation, the Office of Price Administration has raised the maximum price of Oklahoma approved-origin alfalfa seed by 4c and raised state certified varieties of alfalfa seed 2c per lb. Amendment No. 1 to maximum price regulation 471 (legume and grass seeds), effective Oct. 6, specifically makes the two following changes in the regulation:

(1) The classification of "Oklahoma approved-origin alfalfa seed" is changed from southern to central and therefore automatically will take the basic maximum price of central alfalfa seed, which is \$4 per 100 lbs. higher than southern alfalfa seed. "Oklahoma common alfalfa seed" is left in the southern class.

(2) One premium of \$7 per 100 lbs. for state sealed and certified (northern, central and southern) alfalfa seed is established in place of the original premiums of \$5 for blue tag, \$3 for red tag and \$1 for yellow tag.

Improvement of Dallis Grass

A number of individual selections of native Dallis grass on test were found by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station to be definitely superior when compared with plantings made from seed imported from Australia which were used as a check. The highest seed yield obtained was 185 per cent of the check. Germination tests showed this particular strain to have more than twice as many live seed per pound than seed produced from plantings of the imported seed. The increase in germination may be accounted for partly by the fact that there were fewer ergot infected seed present in the strain.

The percentage of ergot infected seed was also found to vary considerably between the strains on test. Seed yield tests conducted at Baton Rouge and at St. Joseph indicate that certain sections of the state produce better quality seed than other sections. Seed lots from the delta sections were consistent in showing better germination than those grown at Baton Rouge. Fertilizer tests conducted at Baton Rouge on three soil types showed Dallis grass to be more responsive to fertilizer treatments than carpet grass and about equal to Bermuda grass. The soils on which the test was conducted were Ruston fine sandy loam, Olivier silt loam and Sharkey clay. The unfertilized plots produced about the same weights of dry matter of Dallis

grass and of Bermuda. These yields of Dallis and Bermuda grass were about twice that of carpet. The results from chemical analyses showed differences in favor of Bermuda and Dallis for the contents of protein, phosphorus and calcium.

Weed Seeds Cause Rejection

During the year ending June 30, a total of 353 seed samples submitted for test at the State Seed Laboratory at Purdue University were found to have a weed seed content in excess of that permitted in seeds sold for seeding purposes in Indiana, reports A. S. Carter, chief inspector at the laboratory.

The Indiana Seed Law prohibits the sale for seeding purposes of agricultural seeds containing any primary noxious weed seeds, more than one-half of one per cent by weight of secondary noxious weed seeds or more than three per cent by weight of all weed seeds.

Many noxious weed seeds are not easily removed from field seeds and often special equipment is needed. Dodder mills, special buckhorn machines and gravity mills in possession of seedsmen and grain elevators can clean up a lot of this weedy seed. It will not be possible to have all of the needed seed cleaning done in late winter and spring.

Western Seedsmen Have Largest Gathering

Nearly 500 members and guests attended the meeting of the Western Seedsmen Ass'n, Oct. 8 and 9 at the President Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

ELMER SEXAUER, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, reviewed the price ceiling programs of the O.P.A., and urged all seedsmen to strive to make the farm seed ceiling effective.

WM. COVINGTON of the O.P.A. said his office would crack down hard on any violation of the farm seed order. He invited seedsmen to communicate with him in regard to violations by dealers anywhere, but warned members of taking too much stock in rumors of violations.

MERRITT CLARK of the O.P.A. announced his resignation from that organization and that he would be succeeded by Fred C. Hart of Wethersfield, Conn. Mr. Clark read the proposed ceiling for vegetable seeds.

A luncheon was given Saturday following the field seed meeting by courtesy of the ass'n, and after the garden seed meeting the Rudy-Pat-

rick Seed Co. put on a cocktail party for all. A banquet was given in the evening.

More than 30 applications for membership were received at the meeting.

Pelican, a New Soybean

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station has developed a new soybean which may provide a contribution in the war effort. This new type, known as the Pelican soybean, has shown consistent yields of 25 bushels of yellow seed and 3 tons of cured forage in tests conducted during the past 4 years at the Baton Rouge station. The glossy seed does not shatter and appears to withstand rainy fall weather in the field after maturity as well as do the Ootootan and Avoyelles varieties.

It is of medium size and acceptable for crushing—showing an oil content of 20 per cent (moisture free basis) in recent analyses. The plants provide sufficient cover to hold other vegetation in check. The leaves are medium in size and remain on the plants until the approach of maturity in October. Soybean varieties producing high yields of forage, such as the Pelican, continue to be a practical source of nitrogen when turned under for soil improvement.

Hybrid Seed Corn Advisory Committee Formed

The Office of Price Administration has appointed an advisory committee for the hybrid seed corn industry composed of John Cass, pres., North Corn Belt Seed Co., Naperville, Ill.; J. R. Huey, manager, Illinois Seed Producers, Carthage, Ill.; Fred Lehman, pres., Pioneer Hybrid Corn Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Dr. J. R. Holbert, manager seed corn department, Funk Bros., Bloomington, Ill.; T. H. Roberts, pres., DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n, DeKalb, Ill.; F. E. Hastings, Hamilton Farms, Aurora, Neb.; George M. Strayer, pres., Associated Hybrid Producers, Hudson, Ia.; Clarence Bush, manager seed corn department, Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; John W. Evans, sec'y, Minny Hybrid Corn Growers Ass'n, Montevideo, Minn.; C. E. Troyer, H. Growers Ass'n, La Fontaine, Ind.; J. E. Van Fossen, Ohio Seed Corn Producers, Croton, O.; Lester Hug, manager corn department, A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville, Pa.; Joe Robson, Robson Seed Farms, Hall, N. Y., and Richard Metcalf, director, Wisconsin Hybrid Ass'n, Glen Haven, Wis.



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Seed Testing Aids Crop Production

By DWIGHT D. FORSYTH, Seed Analyst State College of Washington.

The main consideration in the purchase or production of seed is the question, "Is it good seed?" The true value of seed cannot be determined by simply looking over several handfuls from the top of the sack. This method is unsatisfactory since many factors such as age of seed, damage during threshing or storage, weed seeds, dirt and chaff may affect the value without changing the appearance to the casual observer. It is only through a purity analysis and a germination test that the value can be established before the seed is planted in the field.

Seed should be tested before planting for the following reasons:

(1) To prevent the use of dead seed and chaff which will give a poor stand and lower the yield. Numerous tests have shown that large plump seeds produce the largest plants and the best yields.

(2) To prevent the planting of weed seeds, especially noxious weed seeds, along with the crop. This is not the time to aggravate the weed problem, now that labor and machinery are scarce.

(3) To prevent the planting of mixtures of various crops and varieties, since a mixture lowers the quality and consequently the price.

The importance of planting seed of high purity and strong germination ability, and which is correctly identified cannot be overestimated.

WHAT THE SEED TESTS SHOW.—The germination test shows the presence of such things as immature, diseased, or old seed, or seed injured during threshing or storage. Any one of these factors may decrease the planting value. The result of the test is reported as the percentage of strong sprouts, which shows the amount of seed that can be expected to produce plants in the field.

The purity analysis gives three kinds of information: (1) the kind and amount of the agricultural seed in the sample, (2) the identification and number of weed seeds, noxious weed seeds, and other crop seeds present, and (3) the amount of inert matter.

All of this information should be available when seed is being purchased, to prevent buying worthless seed and chaff or even noxious weed seed. It is only by the use of such facts along with the germination percentage that the true worth of the seed can be determined. Seed should be tested before purchase or before planting if there is any doubt about the source or quality, even if it comes from a neighbor's farm or from the grower's own place. The information contained in the purity and germination reports can be used to adjust the rate of seeding to compensate for low germination or for chaff that may be present.

NOXIOUS WEEDS are the weeds which are considered most harmful to the agriculture of the state. These are separated into two groups by the Washington State Seed Law of 1941.

First, the primary noxious weeds are those weeds which are difficult to control by ordinary cultivation methods when once established. They are perennials which reproduce by seed and spreading underground roots and stems. This list includes: quack grass, Canada thistle, bindweed or wild morning glory, perennial sow thistle, white top or hoary cress, yellow Toad-flax, Russian knapweed, blue flowering lettuce, leafy spurge, camelthorn, Austrian field cress, and perennial peppergrass. The seeds of primary noxious weeds are not allowed in seed for sale.

Second, the secondary noxious weeds are weeds which are very objectionable in cultivated fields but which can be controlled by good cultural practices. The list includes: alkali mal-low, corn cockle, docks, St. Johnswort, dodder, fanweed, wild mustard, poverty weed, plantain, and perennial ground cherry. The seeds of

secondary noxious weeds can be present in seed, but the names and number per pound must be listed on the label.

Since the analysis can only show the quality of the seed in the sample that is submitted, it is important that the sample be as representative as possible of the entire lot of seed in question. Such a sample can be obtained by taking a quantity from several points in a container, or if the seed is in several bags, then each bag is sampled. When the lot contains more than five bags, every fifth bag is sampled. From this composite sample which has been well mixed the following minimum quantities are taken for the sample to be submitted for testing:

- (1) One ounce (about four tablespoonfuls) of redtop, timothy, white clover, bluegrass, and seed of similar size.
- (2) Two ounces of red clover, ryegrass, alfalfa, smooth brome grass, and seed of similar size.
- (3) Twenty ounces (about one and one-half pints) of cereals, vetches, peas, and seed of similar size.

Canadian Seed Classified

In Canada the inspection of cleaned seed in respect of germination and purity of seeds (which is compulsory) is under the jurisdiction of government inspectors. There is in addition a voluntary organization for the registration and certification of seed crops which is carried out jointly by the Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n and officers of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n classifies all seed crops into the following categories:

1. Foundation stock, the seed produced by the plant breeder.
2. Elite stock, the seed grown from foundation stock by selected growers who are regarded as key growers.
3. Registered stock, the seed grown on a large scale from elite stock for sale in bulk to farmers, and registered in accordance with the rules of the association.

Illinois Wheat Tests

PRAIRIE, tested for 5 years (1939-1943), has a mean yield of 32.9 bushels, 1.0 bushel above the average. It is a soft red winter wheat of excellent quality; bearded, with a brown chaff and comparatively stiff straw; very resistant to mosaic and medium in resistance to leaf rust and scab, but susceptible to loose smut. Prairie is a new variety; seed is being released by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in 1943.

KAWVALE, tested for 7 years (1934-1938, 1941, 1942) has a mean yield of 27.8 bushels, which is 4.1 bushels above the average of all varieties grown the same years. It is a hard red winter wheat of variable quality; bearded,

with a white chaff, purple stem, moderately stiff straw; inclined to shattering in dry years; susceptible to mosaic but resistant to loose smut and somewhat resistant to leaf rust, stem rust, and Hessian fly. Its grain looks like a soft wheat but mills like a medium-quality hard wheat. Southern Illinois millers object seriously to Kawvale.

Field Seed Men Meet at Kansas City

A meeting of the Field Seed Industry Advisory Committee was held Oct. 7 at Kansas City, Mo., Robert H. Black of the grain products branch of the Food Distribution Administration, presiding.

JAS. YOUNG of the American Seed Trade Ass'n reported that processors in urban areas are struggling with work crews reduced as much as 50 percent, with Selective Service and competitive war industries taking a heavy toll of workers. Higher wage brackets in competitive war industries were credited with being responsible for much of the existing manpower problem in the seed industry. In the rural areas, field seed operations were reported near normal with a lone exception—the hybrid seed corn industry. Hybrid processing plants, it was reported, are finding it difficult to find adequate work crews to carry out operations during the critical fall period.

The committee recommended that a task force be named to study the outlook, to formulate plans for the seed trade, and to counsel with government agencies.

Alfalfa Seed Crop Larger

Production of alfalfa seed this year is estimated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at 1,079,400 bus. of thrasher-run seed, 10% larger than the 1942 crop of 977,700 bus. but 6% below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 1,147,780 bus.

Acreage already harvested plus that to be harvested is forecast at 672,400, compared with 612,200 in 1942 and the 10-year average of 694,410 acres. Yield per acre is estimated at 1.61 bus., slightly above the 1942 yield of 1.60 bus. but a little below the 10-year average of 1.69 bus.

Growers expect to make nearly the same disposition of their crop this year as they did last. They plan to sell 83.8% (83.5% last year) to dealers and 7.7% (7.3%) to farmers, leaving 8.5% (9.2%) for sowing on their own farms. Sales of 83.8% of the 1943 crop to dealers would total 747,900 bus., compared with 665,000 in 1942.

Carryover of clean seed on farms is estimated at approximately 1,300,000 lbs. (21,667 bus.) this year, compared with 43,000 bus. in 1942 and 78,000 in 1941. On June 30, dealers carried over 61,650 bus., while last year they had 177,267 bus. and in 1941 they had 195,683 bus.

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Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

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The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

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Feedstuffs

Distillers Dried Grains production during September amounted to 30,900 tons, against 32,100 tons during September, 1942, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

Cottonseed meal and cake production from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 amounted to 288,576 tons, against 267,205 tons during the like months of 1942. Mills held 48,512 tons of cake and meal, against 144,361 tons a year ago.

Washington, D. C.—The House has passed the bill eliminating the requirement that milk products from which the fat has been removed must be labeled "skim." The product may be called non-fat or defatted milk solids.

Some of the large feed manufacturers have been forced by the flour millers selling bran and middlings to take mixed cars with several tons of clear flour, which expensive product the manufacturers incorporate with the middlings.

Washington, D. C.—The W.F.A. is receiving complaints from feed manufacturers against its order in No. 9 prohibiting the sale, purchase and use of soybean products other than soybean oil meal, for feed. The grits and flour are a valuable and necessary addition in some formulas.

Brewers Dried Grains production during September amounted to 22,500 tons, against 21,200 tons in September, 1942. For the three months July, August and September, production totaled 68,900 tons, a large increase compared with the 38,100 tons produced in the like months two years ago.—U. S. D. A.

Los Angeles, Cal.—For plants located at Los Angeles the O.P.A. Oct. 25 amended item 9 of sec. 4(a) of M.P.R. 370 setting a new ceiling on linseed meal products in the form of meal or cake pea sized meal or pellets on three different percentages of protein. The maximum price for meal of 32 to 34% protein is \$44 per ton.

Portland, Ore.—Ted Schommer headed a committee of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n that petitioned the O.P.A. to allow addition of freight to the ceiling price of millrun when transported from point of origin to their place of business. The petitioners ask that the same freight addition to price at origin be permitted on corn.

Washington, D. C.—To offset higher feed costs the W.F.A. during October, November and December, 1943, will pay dairymen a subsidy varying in different localities based on their output of whole milk or butter fat, the county A.A.A. committees certifying output of the individual farmer who will be sent a draft direct by the W.F.A. In some eastern states the payment is 50 cents per 100 lbs. of whole milk.

The W.P.B. plans to increase the output of distillers dried grains by the installation of drying equipment in 15 plants, 6 of which are first on the list with a potential output of 30,000 tons annually. The 9 other plants being surveyed have a potential capacity of 120,000 tons. Seven other plants have indicated to the W.P.B. their willingness to co-operate. Profits are so small it takes nearly a year to recover installation costs.

Des Moines, Ia.—After representations made by R. M. Fields, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, the Iowa State Department of Agriculture has decided to recall the application of Section 3039 of the Iowa Code and adopt Section 3041 instead, which states "no person shall use any label required by this title which bears any representations which are deceptive as to the true character of any article or the place of its production, etc." This

merely outlaws deceptive statements, which are not accepted by any state, and leaves Iowa on the same basis as other states.

Unreasonable Hay Handling Restrictions

E. L. Kyte, of Modesto, Cal., chairman of the Hay Division of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, has written a letter to the O.P.A. at Washington requesting immediate action to remedy faults in the alfalfa hay order, M.P.R. 322, stating:

Maximum Prices for Sales by a Producer
(a) The definition of a producer should read as follows: "A producer means a person who grows, raises alfalfa hay, or purchases same standing and performs all the farming operations from then on." (b) Considerable confusion reigns in the minds of farmers what is meant by "collected and situated, ready to load on vehicles for transportation from the farm." This phrase should be amended to read: "F.O.B. the bale pile, road side, or stored in the producer's barn." This is the term that is used by the trade and is understood by the farmer, dealer, truckman, and everyone connected with the hay business. Many farmers are still trying to add the cost of picking the bales up and putting them in the bale pile to the ceiling price calling same, transportation cost.

Maximum Price for Sales by Dealers: According to the summary of our questionnaire the majority of the dealers want an open margin on wholesale lots where same are bought under ceiling prices. The California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Ass'n. represents 90% of the hay dealers in California and their historical records and recommendations should certainly be of some value. A gross margin of \$1.50 per ton over cost is unfair and unjust, is expensive and more costly to operate in many ways. The \$1.50 gross margin allowable when hay is purchased at ceiling prices should remain, but when hay is purchased under ceiling prices an open margin should be allowed and is requested and demanded by this association.

Trying to follow thru every lot of hay purchased by a wholesaler is a very impractical operation. A provision should be made whereby a dealer is not held down to each specific lot of hay he purchases and sells but should be able to average by the week or the month his purchases and sales. This is a matter of arithmetic and would relieve transportation difficulties which are growing worse every day.

Maximum Prices and Sales by a Retailer: This provision from our summary of our questionnaire is ridiculous and should be corrected immediately in order to allow a retail hay dealer to operate with a fair margin. In our previous letter of July 21, 1943, we asked for a gross margin on retail sales of \$10 per ton, or be allowed to add as cost to alfalfa hay storage, unloading, piling and handling, insurance costs and shrinkage which is an overall cost of \$4.94 per ton leaving a retail dealer 6c per ton net profit according to the present regulation of \$5 gross markup over his cost. Retail dealers who are handling alfalfa hay today under regulation M.P.R. 322 are doing so only because they are patriotic citizens. Many dealers have refused to handle alfalfa hay under the present ruling and when the analysis is studied, is there any wonder?

Maximum Prices Shall Not Be Increased for Any Special Charges: Under this heading storage charges, insurance costs and interest

charges should be allowed to assure a supply of alfalfa hay for winter consumption by hundreds of people who do not have adequate storage space to put their season's requirements under cover. The summary of our questionnaire will also point out what these amounts should be.

More Herring for Feed

Preliminary figures show an increase of 130 per cent in this year's catch of Alaska herring over the catch of 1942—one of the most impressive increases registered this year by any major American fishery.

According to reports from Alaska, fishermen in the season just over took 84,323,250 pounds of herring as against last year's catch of 36,602,250 pounds.

While a small amount of the Alaska herring catch is cured for food, by far the largest portion is reduced into fish meal and oil. This year 6,330 tons of meal were produced, compared with 2,871 tons in 1942. Production of oil was 1,644,142 gallons, compared with 829,230 last year. The meal goes into poultry and other animal feeds, of which it is an important constituent, and the oil is used chiefly in the leather trades and the manufacture of cutting oils.

Cattle Feeding to Be Reduced

Developments in the cattle feeding situation to the end of September point to a rather sharp reduction in the number of cattle to be fed during the coming winter and spring compared with a year earlier, the Department of Agriculture reported. Present indications are that the number of cattle fed will be below a year earlier in nearly all of the important feeding states, both in the corn belt and in other areas.

Reports from the various feeding states show that the causes of the probable reduction in feeding are associated with prices, and not with the availability of cattle for feeding. The potential supply of feeder cattle and calves in producing and feeding areas is larger than last year and of near record size. Feeders are uncertain as to what fat cattle prices may be next winter and spring.

Restrictions on Wholesale and Retail Deliveries

ODT Order No. 17—Amend. 3b, effective Oct. 11, 1943, restricts deliveries except for special listed products to two wholesale and two retail deliveries a week. It restricts retail delivery to goods over 5 lbs.; or over 60 inches overall in length and girth. Private or for hire carriers (wholesale and retail) must establish non-duplicating and non-overlapping routes, and must prepare a route map for each truck operated. No limit is set on a full truckload if the largest truck used makes such delivery.

Wholesale delivery is one from a place of business to a place where goods are ordinarily offered for retail or vice versa. Retail delivery is one from a retail place to a person for consumption for personal or family use, or vice versa. Use of the goods determines type of delivery. Special or general relief is possible on showing absolute necessity.

Order does not cover delivery to or from a common carrier for transport beyond 25 air miles from origin point of shipment. Exemptions include:

1. Wholesale or retail delivery with one stop direct to a single consignee with a full load with the largest truck used for such deliveries.
2. Delivery from the owner's mill to the owner's warehouse, etc.

NOTE: The delivery of animal feed to farms in vehicles engaged exclusively in the transportation of farm supplies was exempt in ODT 17-1 which provision expired Nov. 30, 1942.

Test for Cooked Soy Meal

The biological value of soybean oil meal depends on a heating process which must be carefully controlled. Too much heating reduces the biological value of the soybean protein and too little heating does not enable the animal to get the full value out of the meal. Overheating is recognized by the burnt odor or flavor or excessive darkening. Underheating has generally been recognized by the "beany" taste of the soybean meal. At the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society C. D. Caskey, Jr., and Frances C. Knapp, Southern States Laboratories, Baltimore, Md., have proposed a method for determining adequacy of heat treatment of soybean meal. The following is their abstract:

"The improvement in the nutritive value of soybean oil meal for poultry and swine feeding thru proper heat treatment is well known. The great increase in production of soybean oilmeal by manufacturers having no previous experience with this commodity makes neces-

sary a rapid test for determining the adequacy of heat treatment to replace the indefinite criteria of color, odor, and taste. Such a test, based on Sumner's test for the enzyme urease, has been devised to meet this need.

"It is carried out as follows: To approximately 10 ml. of 0.05M phosphate buffer solution of PH 7.0 containing 0.3 grams of urea and 2 drops of 0.1% phenol red solution are added 0.2 gram of the meal under test. The mixture is allowed to stand with occasional shaking at 25° to 30° C. for 30 minutes. If the color of the solution changes to deep red, indicating the presence of urease, the meal has not been sufficiently heated. Adequately heated meals produce no color change.

"The correlation between the chemical test and the biological efficiency as determined by feeding trials is excellent. The economy and simplicity of the test makes it an ideal control to be used by both producers and users of soybean oil meal."—Samuel Lepkovsky, division of poultry husbandry, University of California, Berkeley.



YOU CAN HELP STRETCH PROTEIN-RICH FEEDS

The country's soybean oil meal supply is limited. Yet, because of its high protein content, soybean oil meal is more valuable and in greater demand than ever.

Tell your customers, therefore, how to make soybean oil meal go as far as possible. Doing so, you can help yourself and your country.

Here are a few suggestions. Feed cows according to actual need; don't waste protein by feeding production rations to dry stock and bulls. Put pigs on a good pasture, restrict soybean oil meal in their fattening rations—after they have reached 75 to 100 pounds. Feed sows when they need proteins the most—during gestation and lactation.

There are countless suggestions on how to conserve protein-rich feeds in a new bulletin released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Write for your copy of the "Government-Industry Protein Conservation Program." It can be most helpful.

And may we thank you for your cooperation in these times. Because of wartime conditions, we cannot supply you with all the Swift's Oil Meal you want. You have been most understanding. We will, however, continue to make every effort to distribute the available supply fairly.



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Des Moines, Ia.—At the annual meeting of the Animal and Poultry Foundation of America held Oct. 12, the following officers were elected: C. C. Kenworthy, Shenandoah, pres., succeeding George Morse, Council Bluffs; Arthur Swartzentruber, Cedar Rapids, vice pres., and Howard Marshall, of Atlanta, re-elected sec'y-treas. George Wrightman of Des Moines is executive sec'y.

War Time Rations for Chicks

By H. L. KEMPSTER, University of Missouri

Changes in chick rations are now made necessary by the increased cost of certain ingredients, such as the dried milk products. Dried skim-milk and dried buttermilk, commonly used in chick starter rations, may have to be left out of the feeding formulas because of their scarcity and higher cost.

It is possible to design milkless rations which satisfy the chicks' requirements. The following chick starter rations will illustrate:

	Regular	War Time
Yellow corn meal	53 lbs.	45 lbs.
Bran	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Shorts	15 lbs.	15 lbs.
Dried buttermilk	5 lbs.	—
Meat Scrap	10 lbs.	7 lbs.
Soybean oil meal	—	15 lbs.
Bonemeal	—	1/2 lb.
Salt	1 lb.	1 lb.
Cod liver oil	1 lb.	1 lb.
Crude protein (%)	17.3%	20.0%
Units of vitamin G*	353 units	332 units
Efficiency of ration†	100%	105%

*Calculated. †Based on feed required to produce growth or gain.

It will be noted that these rations have approximately the same vitamin G content. The "regular" ration is the Missouri chick starter formula suggested in Missouri Agricultural Extension Service Circular 395. The "war time," or milkless, ration has been thoroly tested in broiler feeding experiments. This ration produced 10 per cent more growth and was slightly more efficient in producing gains, due to its higher protein content.

Rations with a higher protein content result in more rapid growth during the early part of the growth period, and this is especially desirable in producing broilers. For this reason broiler rations may contain 20 to 22 per cent protein. Starter rations for chicks to be retained as layers usually have a lower protein content.

Since alfalfa leaf meal contains approximately the same vitamin G content as does dried skim-milk, one should increase the amount of alfalfa leaf meal in the ration to the extent that dried milk products are reduced. This may be done at the expense of wheat bran. In so doing the fibre content of the ration remains practically unchanged. There is some evidence that a variety of sources of protein concentrates produces better results. A ration containing 5 per cent each of meat scrap, fish meal, and soybean oil meal would provide adequate protein concentrates, but when dried milk products are not included the starter ration should contain 10 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal in order to insure an adequate supply of vitamin G.

When the range affords an abundance of green succulent material bran can be substituted for the alfalfa leaf meal.

Other changes which should be made in chick rations for the sake of economy are substitutions for cod liver oil. The regular Missouri formula calls for 1 per cent cod liver oil. The standard oil has a vitamin D potency of 85 A.O.A.C. chick units per gram or approximately 39,000 units per pound. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture 1/2 per cent affords adequate protection. Other fish oils, such as sardine oil, of equal vitamin D potency can be used.

Fortified oils carrying 400 A.O.A.C. vitamin D units per gram should be used at the rate of

one-eighth pound per 100 pounds of feed and are frequently less expensive as a source of vitamin D. In fact, vitamin D concentrates known as "D activated" animal sterol and having a potency of 1000 and even as high as 2000 A.O.A.C. chick units are now available.

Mark-up Reduced on Rabbit Feed and Broiler Mash

Effective Oct. 25 the O.P.A. reduced the mark-up which retailers can apply to determine their maximum prices of rabbit feed and broiler mash because these feeds are no longer considered a specialty item among the mixed feeds for animals and poultry.

The mark-up had been \$10 a ton. This is now reduced to \$7 a ton. This is the same retailer mark-up provided for pig and hog feeds, sheep and goat feeds, and growing mashers for poultry.

Rabbit feeds and broiler mashers no longer are considered a specialty because of the greatly increased demand for rabbit and poultry meats, which are not rationed, under war conditions. This demand has resulted in greatly increased sales of rabbit feeds and broiler mashers.

Turkeys Can Digest Fiber Feeds

The results of experiments with fibrous feeds at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station are of considerable immediate value in war-time. These trials, over a period of several years, have proved that turkeys over four weeks old can use more fiber in their ration than can chickens. Feeds high in fiber, if fed to poult during the first few weeks of their life, may cause excessive mortality; but after poult are four weeks of age they actually grow more rapidly on some rations high in fiber than on low fiber rations. The reason for the beneficial effect of fiber has not been discovered.

Growing turkeys utilize rations high in fiber but they do not do it efficiently. For example, peanut hulls used as a source of fiber for turkeys have produced good growth. However, the pounds of feed required to produce a pound of Turkey were proportionally greater as the peanut hulls in the ration increased. Fiber seems to dilute the feed, making it necessary for the turkeys to eat more feed to get the same result. Turkey rations usually contain 6 to 8 per cent fiber and it is not practical to feed rations containing more than 8 to 10 per cent.

A saving in feed preparation may be effected by grinding ear corn for turkeys instead of having it shelled. Corn and cob meal can be used in place of ground shelled corn in the ration after the turkeys are old enough to go on range, but feed consumption per pound of gain will be increased. The turkeys will leave bits of the broken cob in the feeders. The only advantage is the saving in the cost of shelling the corn, and the practice is not generally recommended.

Wood pulp, such as is used to make paper,

proved to be very detrimental to chickens. A ration containing finely ground sugar cane bagasse produced heavy mortality in turkey poult. When 20 per cent of sugar cane bagasse was included in the diet, the death loss was 56 per cent and the surviving turkeys were badly stunted.—Okla. Ex. Sta. Circ. C-111.

Poultry Need Grit

Poultry require grit just as people require teeth—to grind the food. The action of the gizzard is both mechanical and chemical. First, the mechanical, or grinding action, puts the food in shape to be acted on by digestive juices. Unless the bird has plenty of insoluble grit for grinding, the bird cannot digest its food efficiently. And furthermore, the poultryman is not getting his money's worth from the feed he gives his flock. It is not all being converted into bone, muscle and energy as it should. It is

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not helping build up the egg-laying machinery in pullets.

I want to bring out another important point. Some poultrymen think that feeding oyster shell will supply the grinding material a bird needs. One kind of shell makes another kind of shell, and if anyone thinks oyster shell is all a pullet needs, they ought to watch her when she can get at some gravel. You'll think she is eating her weight in gravel—needed insoluble grit.—Fred Rech.

Corn and Other Grains in Poultry Rations

By G. F. HEUSER of Cornell

Poultry rations are made up largely of cereals and cereal by-products. Under ordinary conditions a combination of such cereals as corn, wheat, and oats are usually included. However, there are times when there are available greater and cheaper supplies of one grain or another. Then the question arises: "How much of this grain can I feed?" At other times one of the grains may be unavailable. At the present time this is true for many feeders insofar as corn is concerned. Then the question becomes: "What grains can be used in place of corn and to what extent?"

WHEAT: Wheat compares very favorably with corn in its nutritive value and other desirable characteristics and for that reason will substitute to a greater extent than other grains. Wheat can be used safely to compose 50 to 60 per cent of the ration.

BARLEY: The value of barley for feeding poultry is nearly equal to corn or wheat. It contains more protein than corn and approximately the same amount as oats and wheat. In fiber content it is intermediate between oats and

sary. If the birds are not on grass range, vitamin A can be furnished by including alfalfa meal or fish oils in the ration.

Experimental results with barley and wheat have been satisfactory even when entire substitutions for corn were made. However, unless it is necessary to do so, it is not advisable to use too much of a single grain, since the possibilities of nutritive deficiencies are increased. If possible it is best to use a combination of several grains with relatively larger proportions of corn and wheat. If because of price or availability it is necessary to use large amounts of any one grain, especially in the scratch mixture, it is always advisable to still include a small quantity of the other common grains so that the birds remain accustomed to them and hence if necessity arises, the proportions of these grains can then be increased with less chance of decreased food consumption.

Purdue Poultry Short Course

The 25th annual Purdue Poultry Short Course, a streamlined, intensive course for beginners as well as those with considerable poultry experience, will be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 8 to 19.

All of the modern facilities of the poultry department, including classrooms, laboratories, a reading room, offices, and the poultry farm will be available for this instruction. The course of study will cover such subjects as feeding, breeding, diseases, pests, and sanitation, marketing poultry products, incubation, brooding, incubation practices, judging, selection, and culling, chick sexing and caponizing, houses and appliances, and poultry farm and hatchery management.

Open to anyone interested in poultry, no tuition is required for the course and costs amount

to little more than actual living expenses. Students taking the course in the past have included persons with common school training as well as college graduates, commercial poultrymen, hatcherymen, hatchery helpers, specialty breeders, general farmers, egg and poultry buyers, feed manufacturers, supply dealers, poultry journalists, and others. Anyone interested in attending the course is invited to write to the poultry department at Purdue.

Rickets Prevented by Correct Feeding

By H. J. SLOAN, in Minnesota Farm and Home Science

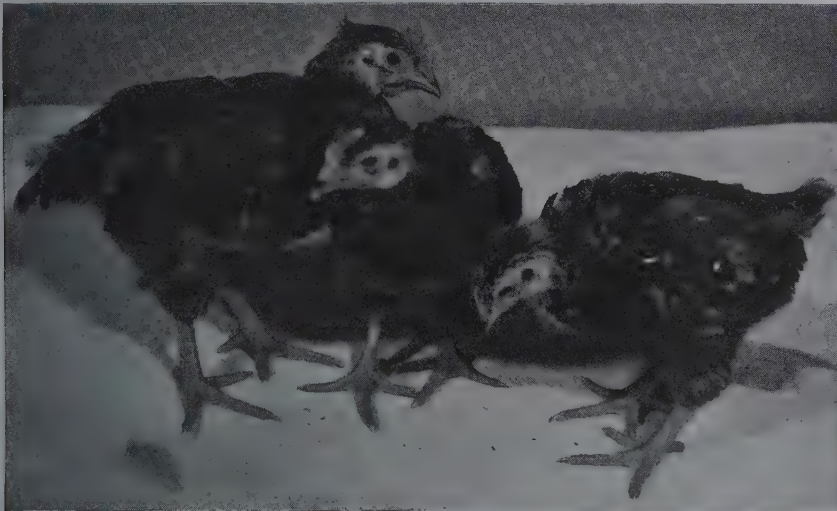
The exact amount of protein required for poultry depends considerably on the quality of protein in the feeds used. With a reasonably good balance of protein supplements such as meat scrap, milk, soybean meal, gluten meal, and possibly some other vegetable supplements, in addition to the proteins supplied in the grains, the minimum requirement for young chicks to produce fastest growth would be around 20 to 21 per cent. Since maximum early growth is not essential for pullets kept for layers, starting rations for growing pullets need not be much above 18 per cent protein, and this can be gradually reduced to 13 per cent at maturity.

Laying hens require a lower level of protein than young chicks. For average production, rations containing approximately 15 per cent protein seem to be adequate; for high production, up to 16 per cent. This level is also high enough for breeder hens.

The 15 to 16 per cent protein mentioned above applies to the total ration so that if both grain and laying mash are fed in approximately equal amounts, the level of protein in the mash would need to be 19 to 20 per cent.

VITAMIN D, the sunshine vitamin, needs to be added to all rations in the winter and for birds in confinement. None of the common feeds except the vitamin D feeding oils or fish oils contain significant amounts. A lack of this vitamin results in soft bones (rickets), soft egg shells, and lowered production and hatchability.

In ordinary rations containing enough calcium and phosphorus, the safe level for vitamin D would be approximately 180 units per pound for young chicks, about twice this amount for laying hens, and about 2½ times this amount in the total ration for breeding hens. About 180 units per pound would be supplied by using 0.1 per cent of 400-D oil or 0.5 per cent of the standard feeding oils containing 85 to 100 units of vitamin D per gram. In rations for breeding hens and layers, the amounts of these oils would have to be increased proportionately.



corn or wheat. Barley is not quite as palatable as wheat or corn when used as an ingredient of the grain mixture, but it can be fed with little difficulty to the extent of 40 per cent of the grain mixture. As a mash ingredient it can be used in place of corn, oats, and wheat.

OATS: Heavy oats can also be fed to poultry. Because of the higher fiber content the amount used should be restricted to not more than 20 to 25 per cent of the ration.

If wheat is used in the mash mixture it should be crushed or ground coarse. On the other hand barley and oats should be ground fine in order to reduce the husks sufficiently.

Other grains such as buckwheat and rye can be fed to poultry when available. They are not to be preferred, however, and should be used in restricted amounts.

When yellow corn is replaced by the above mentioned grains, the vitamin-A content of the ration might be reduced below what is neces-



Upper left: Normal Chicks Three Weeks Old. Below: Chicks of Same Age suffering from Rickets resulting from too little Calcium or Phosphorus or Vitamin D.

Analysis Required for Fish Meal

Effective Oct. 20 the O.P.A. amended Section 1363.14 to provide:

"Whenever fish meal is sold, a certificate of analysis shall accompany the invoice of the sale except where sold in bags or other containers to which are attached a label or tag showing the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein therein. Where a label or tag is so attached to the bag or other container, the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein shown thereon shall govern."

Feed Supplies for 1943-44

Prospective feed supplies for 1943-44 are, with the exception of last year, the largest on record. The total supplies of feed concentrates, including feed grains, wheat and rye for feed and principal byproduct feeds, are 4 per cent smaller than in 1942-43, but 19 per cent above the 1937-41 average. Prospective supplies of feed grains, including wheat and rye for feeding, total 147 million tons, 3 million tons greater than was indicated in August but 5 per cent below the 1942-43 supply.

Hay supplies are 6 per cent smaller than in 1942-43 but 8 per cent above the 1937-41 average, and are generally adequate for the increased number of livestock on farms except in the drouth areas of the East and South.

In relation to the number of livestock on farms Jan. 1, the indicated supply of all feed concentrates for 1943-44 is 12 per cent less than in 1942-43, 8 per cent below the 1937-41 average, and the smallest in 7 years.—U. S. D. A.

Diverting Soybeans from Feed

Many growers of soybeans who are also feeders of soybean meal, due to their inability to get supplies of meal, will hold a portion of their soybean crop to feed their livestock, even though it is recommended not to feed whole beans. This practice will continue until they can be assured that they will be able to buy soybean meal or substitute protein needed for feeding.

The ever increasing demand for meal due to increased livestock numbers and more scientific feeding is further complicated by the government's soybean flour program, as many processors have heavy commitments for soyflour and grits for lend-lease shipment.

The food administration goal for soybean flour to be produced after the first of 1944 is one billion 500 million pounds. Of that amount, one-third is to go to lend-lease, one-third to the armed forces and to people of territories which we occupy. The remaining third is to go into the home diet. If this production of flour is to be realized, it will take about 25 per cent of this year's crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Resale Price of Mill Feeds

The O.P.A. reports that certain sellers of wheat mill feeds have been purchasing on an f.o.b. mill basis, paying the transportation therefor to the point of consumption, with a total cost to such sellers in excess of the delivered ceiling price at the point of consumption.

"While this manner of purchase is permitted under Sec. 6, such price thereby paid is not a proper price to be used by the reseller in computing his maximum selling price. Sections 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the regulation set forth the correct manner of pricing for resellers. It will be noted from these sections that the wholesalers and retailers base their mark-up over the maximum price for wheat mill feeds at such wholesalers' and retailers' warehouses and places of business. Jobbers set their mark-up on the maximum price for a like sale of a like quantity at a like destination, as the purchase in question, by a miller, in accordance with Sec. 9 of the regulation.

"This problem assumes importance in the case of mixed feeds also. A mixed feed manufacturer under MPR 378 must compute his costs on the wheat mill feed included in his mix as if he had bought it on a delivered basis at his mill."

Feed Inspection in New Hampshire

By T. O. SMITH and H. A. DAVIS

Harry West, state inspector, collected samples of 461 brands of feedingstuffs which were offered for sale in the state during the year ending June, 1942. The 461 samples represent brands of 96 manufacturers.

THE COST of a feedingstuffs inspection includes the drawing and the analysis of the samples, and the publication and mailing of the annual bulletin. The State Legislature provides an annual appropriation to meet this cost and is remunerated by the feed manufacturers from license fees collected by the State Department of Agriculture. Since this cost is finally paid by the purchaser, he is interested in the effect of these costs on the retail price per ton. The 16th census of the United States Department of Commerce under the heading, specified farm expenditures, 1939, reports the retail value of feeds for domestic animals and poultry sold in New Hampshire in that year as \$7,619,245. A calculation based on this valuation and the known costs of the inspection shows the cost to the purchaser is less than four cents per ton of feed, a fraction of a cent per one hundred pound bag.

SAMPLES NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH LAW.—Of the 461 brands analyzed, 28 brands or 6.1 per cent, were below guaranty in protein. Twelve of these were less than one-half per cent below guaranty. Thirty-eight brands, or 8.2 per cent, were below guaranty in fat. Seventeen of these were less than one-fourth per cent below guaranty. Thirty-four brands, or 7.4 per cent, contained an excessive amount of crude fiber.

Dehydrated Hay

Driers enable making an excellent quality of hay regardless of the weather. At present, however, they are best suited to rather large specialized farms where other work can be planned to permit effective operation of the drier. They are not as yet practical for average farm use because: The investment is large. Day and night operation with little interruption over a long season is advisable because of capacity and cost considerations. Small movable driers have not yet been well developed. This means that a group of farmers getting a drier would have to meet the problems of ownership and operation in addition to that of hauling green forage and hay for some distance.

Costs of drying are at present too high for dehydrated hay to compete with sun-cured hay in dairy feeding. Dehydrated alfalfa, however, at a cost much higher than sun-cured alfalfa, is much in demand for poultry rations. The supply of dehydrated alfalfa has never exceeded the demand in this country.

The feeding value of dehydrated alfalfa and mixed hays for dairy cattle is superior to corresponding sun-cured crops even when the latter are cured under favorable conditions. Certain other crops which are usually unpalatable when sun-cured are greatly improved in feeding value and palatability by dehydration.

With hay having an initial moisture of 75 per cent, present driers when well operated can produce a ton of hay having 12 per cent moisture with a little over one-third ton of coal or about 62 gallons of fuel oil. When the hay has wilted to about 60 per cent moisture, the cor-

responding amount of fuel used will be one-sixth ton of coal or 29 gallons of fuel oil.

The greatest opportunity to reduce the cost of dehydration is by greater use of field drying to reduce the amount of water which the drier must remove. Experiments are now in progress which are designed to solve this problem.

The hay crusher is a promising development for hastening natural hay drying because it shortens the curing time and thereby reduces the weather hazard. It is expected that a practical crusher will be on the market soon.—Bull. 396, Pennsylvania State College.

War expenditures of the United States government in September amounted to \$7,212,000,000, a decrease of 4 percent from August.

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Commercial Feed Sales in Indiana

An estimated 848,103 tons of commercial feed, representing an increase of 18 per cent above 1941, were sold in Indiana in 1942, reports F. W. Quackenbush, Indiana state seed commissioner with headquarters at Purdue University, in circular 289, "Inspection of Commercial Feeding Stuffs." This increase in tonnage was due largely to increased sales of ready mixed feeds, particularly poultry mash and hog feeds.

During last year, 4,001 official feed samples were collected and analyzed for the purpose of checking the accuracy of the guaranties made by feed manufacturers on their registrations and Indiana state tags. Of this total, 750 were found to be misrepresented, either in the chemical guaranty or list of ingredients.

Notes on Alfalfa Hay Questionnaire

The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has received from 77 wholesale and retail firms replies to a questionnaire for the information of government officials.

Seventy-seven firms returning forms handled alfalfa. 36 firms reported wholesale sales. 66 reported some or all retail; much of it in ton or bale lots. 36 strictly retailers sold 14,670 tons alfalfa; 11 strictly wholesalers handled 202,322 tons, while 26 firms sold retail and wholesale with 1942 sales of 287,949 tons. Total sales by all firms were 504,941 tons. Most volume differentials were based on one-half or one ton breaks.

Forty-four firms store alfalfa regularly. 22 store some, or occasionally. 10 had no storage. 50 firms reported buying load lots as needed. 36 firms stored part, or all in outside barns. 7 firms used public warehouses. 60 used their own warehouses with other facilities for storing alfalfa hay.

Hay insurance rates varied widely, from 23 cents to \$1.98 per ton based on an assumed \$30 per ton alfalfa. The range is partly due to quoting net cost on varying storage periods. Rates are affected by warehouse location; by rating the building construction; by tonnages stored; public fire protection, etc. Farm storage has two basic rates: while stored in the open and where stored in barns.

Historical margins per bale or ton, before ceiling, were usually added to laid-in cost of alfalfa, including in most cases special applicable costs—as storage, insurance, unloading, piling. Normal market advance through winter months took care of shrinkage, breakage and replacement loss. Shrinkage depends on the moisture content of hay when baled and baling conditions. Some night baling is done in certain areas where dew is heavier than in other sections. Handling loss also results from "customer replacement" of hay due to partial damage.

Markup methods, before ceiling, varies from a flat "dollar per ton" over laid-in cost of hay to selling against current local market competition. Some use "Percent" markup over laid-in cost, others a "Percent" markup based on expense ratios and annual sales. Several use a "dollar per ton" method based on field cost of alfalfa, plus actual or estimated special costs for storage, insurance, unloading, piling, shrinkage, breakage, etc., which apply to "stored hay" made available for users when, where, and as needed in small or large lots.

Forty-eight firms had "delivered" differentials over their f.o.b. warehouse price. Some based the differential on "tons per mile"; a few used "actual delivery costs"; several applied "LCL rates" set by the Railroad Commission. Others used a straight "mileage rate." The majority used a flat "dollar and cents" rate per ton, normal to their trade area and competition.

Thirty-one firms, the majority wholesale, charged interest on unpaid balances. 15 wholesalers used conditional sales contracts. 12

wholesalers used trade acceptances; 9 discounting these notes with their banks.

Sixty-one firms advocated an "Open Margin" on wholesale lots, if bought under ceiling, and to offset losses on "bad buys" made during the season. 24 firms reported using Federal-State grades on special occasions, and under ceiling.

Alfalfa Meal Ceiling Broadened

The O.P.A. on Oct. 11 issued a revision of the alfalfa meal ceiling effective immediately.

The maximum prices established in the revised regulation are, with the exception of that for chopped alfalfa hay and for fine ground sun cured alfalfa meal, the same as those established in the original No. 456 (See O.P.A.-2922, August 19, 1943). For example, the processor's carload price per ton on domestic dehydrated alfalfa meal in bulk, on the delivered-Boston basis, is \$64.70.

In the case of chopped alfalfa hay, this product has been redefined to include only coarse ensilage cut and the new maximum price for it is \$40 a ton at the producer level. Formerly, more finely ground products were included and the maximums went considerably above the \$40 a ton figure.

In the case of the fine ground sun cured alfalfa meal, differentials are established in line with those which were established in the original regulation for the dehydrated alfalfa meal.

Alfalfa hay products will cost somewhat more in the States of Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Mississippi, New Mexico and Utah, and the portions of Idaho and Oregon lying in O.P.A.'s Region VII, than the same items cost under the original regulation. This will result from a reduction in the freight differential which must be deducted from the basic Boston-delivered price. The reduction was necessary to bring the maximum prices in line with the advance in alfalfa hay prices to parity levels as directed by Congress.

Reservation of Oil Meal

The War Food Administration order No. 9, effective Oct. 1 provides that "If ordered by the director, any processor or grinder shall, between the 30th and 60th days succeeding the receipt of such order, set aside for sale and delivery to Commodity Credit Corp. or such other person as the director may designate, such quantity of oilseed meal as the director may specify, not exceeding six times his average daily production (based on the number of days on which he produced oilseed meal, and the quantity produced, during the 30-day period succeeding the receipt of the director's order). Orders of the director under this subsection shall not be issued with respect to any processor or grinder oftener than once during any 30-day period."

Feed dealers and manufacturers are limited to a 15-day supply of cake and meal and feeders to a 30-day supply.

However, inventory limitations do not apply to purchases in carload lots at intervals in accordance with the buyer's usual practice; purchases in quantities of 2,000 lbs. or less at intervals in accordance with usual practice; and purchases by any ranchman so as to provide a readily available supply of meal for ranch feeding.

The Director of Food Production is authorized also to designate areas into which oilseed meals may not be shipped from mills outside these areas where he determines that transportation facilities would be conserved and the meal distributed more equitably by making deliveries from mills within the designated areas.

The order provides that no cottonseed processor shall sell or agree to sell in less than carload lots a greater percentage of his total production from Aug. 1, 1943, to July 31, 1944, than he sold in less than car lots during the preceding two years, or 50% of his 1943-44 production, whichever is greater.



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Determination of Carotene in Feeds

In the Journal of the Ass'n of Official Agricultural Chemists A. R. Kemmerer reports on a collaborative study of the determination of crude and pure carotene in alfalfa by the previously described methods and of cryptoxanthin and carotene in yellow corn by the complete and abridged chromatographic methods (C. A. 36, 1817), the techniques of which are described in detail. The results on alfalfa confirmed the conclusions of the previous year's study, and adoption of the methods as official is recommended.

The results on yellow corn indicated that the abridged chromatographic method for carotene and cryptoxanthin has promise of being quite reliable and should be studied further. With the complete chromatographic method, the results of 2 of the 4 collaborators agreed quite well.

The method has worked well in K's laboratory, and in his opinion studies on this method should be continued; if the amounts of different carotene isomers, which closely resemble each other in chemical and physical properties but which differ in vitamin A potency, are to be determined for different feeds, a complete chromatographic method such as described must be used. According to Fraps and K (C. A. 35, 6736), it is necessary to use the complete chromatographic method to determine the purity of com. carotene.

Estimating the Value of a Feed

By A. G. HOGAN, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station

If a feeder has plenty of corn the only thing the buyer should be interested in is the amount of protein in the feed. Inspection of the Missouri Feed Bulletin shows that feeds range in protein content all the way from 10 to 60 per cent. There is no use in considering feeds that contain only 10 per cent, for corn contains that much. Suppose, however, two feeds are being considered, one of which contains 20, the other 40 per cent of protein. The first sells for \$2.00 a hundred pounds, the other at \$2.50. Which is the cheapest? In the first case the buyer gets 10 pounds of protein for \$1.00, or 1 pound for 10 cents. In the second he gets 16 pounds for \$1.00, or 1 pound for 6.25 cents.

Price per cwt.	Protein per cent	Cost per lb. protein cents
2.00	20	10.00
2.50	40	6.25

Suppose, however, it becomes necessary to buy all the feed used. It is possible of course to buy corn and a protein separately, such as linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, or tankage. On the other hand it may be possible to buy a mill feed, bran, shorts, or mixed feed, that contains not only nitrogen-free extract, but also a considerable quantity of protein. How can one decide whether to take it, or whether it would be cheaper to buy corn and the protein supplement separately. There is a simple rule to follow which is very helpful. Let us suppose a mixed feed which contains 15 per cent of protein is offered at \$1.90 per cwt. Corn which contains 10 per cent of protein may be purchased at \$1.50 per cwt., and soybean oil meal which contains 45 per cent of protein, at \$2.50 per cwt.

The problem is to mix corn and soybean oil meal in such proportions that the mixture will contain 15 per cent of protein. It will then be possible to calculate which is the cheapest, corn and soybean oil meal, or the 15 per cent mixed feed. The method of calculation is as follows: The percentage of protein in corn, which is 10, is subtracted from the desired percentage which is 15. The difference is 5, therefore 5 pounds of soybean oil meal are set aside. The percentage of protein in the mixture, which is 15, is subtracted from the percentage of protein in soybean oil meal which is 45. The difference is 30, therefore 30 pounds of corn are set aside. If the 30 pounds of corn and the 5 pounds of soybean meal are mixed the mixture will weigh 35 pounds and will contain

15 per cent of protein. At the prices given the corn would cost 45 cents and the soybean meal would cost 11.25 cents. The 35 pound mixture would cost 56.25 cents or \$1.60 per cwt. With this information the purchaser is in a better position to decide which combination he prefers. The actual calculation is illustrated below.

Corn	10	30
Soybean oil meal	45	5
30 pounds corn at 1.5 cents	=	45.00 cents
5 pounds soybean oil meal at 2.25 cents	=	11.25 cents
—	=	56.25 cents
100 pounds mixture at 1.6 cents ..	=	\$1.60

There is one other constituent that should be noticed, especially when buying feeds low in protein, and that is crude fiber. Suppose a feed runs 12 or 13 per cent protein, and 15 per cent crude fiber. It should be remembered that crude fiber in feeds has practically no market value, and that other things being equal, a feed with a high fiber content should sell lower than one that contains 5 per cent or less. If a feed is to be used as a concentrate it should not contain much over 10 per cent crude fiber as a maximum.

Texas Feed Men Want All Cotton to Be Picked

The Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at its annual meeting Oct. 12 at Fort Worth elected W. W. Bridges of Fort Worth pres., J. S. Lindsey of Houston, vice pres. and R. E. Wendland, of Temple, sec'y-treas.

Farmers were urged to gather every bale of cotton remaining in the fields unpicked to make the seed available for the manufacture of oil and meal.

The manufacturers will work with feeders to improve feeding practices for the maximum production from the limited supplies of feed.

A committee from the Feed Manufacturers and the Feed Council was appointed to prepare a denial of the unjust indictment of the mixed feed manufacturers by the special investigating committee of the state senate.

A higher ceiling price on corn in Texas was requested as needed to bring out the corn.

A resolution requesting a one price system to all buyers of protein ingredients was adopted, to do away with the retail differential.

Gasoline for Feed Salesmen Curtailed

Preferred mileage for feed salesmen is no longer available under recent regulation changes, except under special conditions.

Salesmen in Area A are now allowed an average of 470 miles per month; salesmen in Area B 480 miles per month, and in the Eastern Area, 360 miles per month. Mileage in excess of 480 miles is available only to those using passenger automobiles for the performance of highly skilled services necessary to production or processing of essential food. Preferred mileage, however, is specifically prohibited to persons doing any promotional merchandising or sales activity. Area A includes the states on the Pacific Coast and adjacent thereto. Area B includes Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin.

Effective Oct. 1 the O.D.T. announced that under the new policies, O.D.T. Certificates of War Necessity may be suspended, recalled, cancelled or revoked for "good cause." This includes:

Willful or negligent failure to comply with applicable O.D.T. orders and regulations.

Fraud or willful misrepresentation in obtaining a certificate.

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411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

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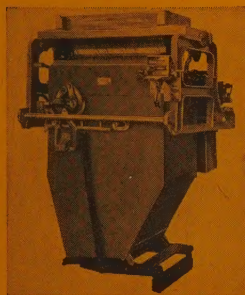
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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 889. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Hook is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

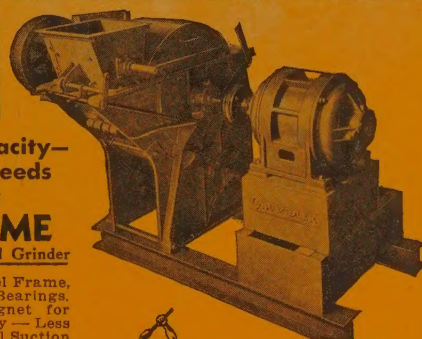
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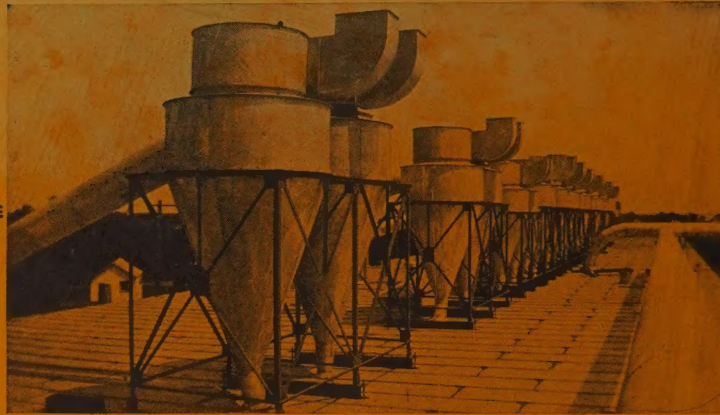
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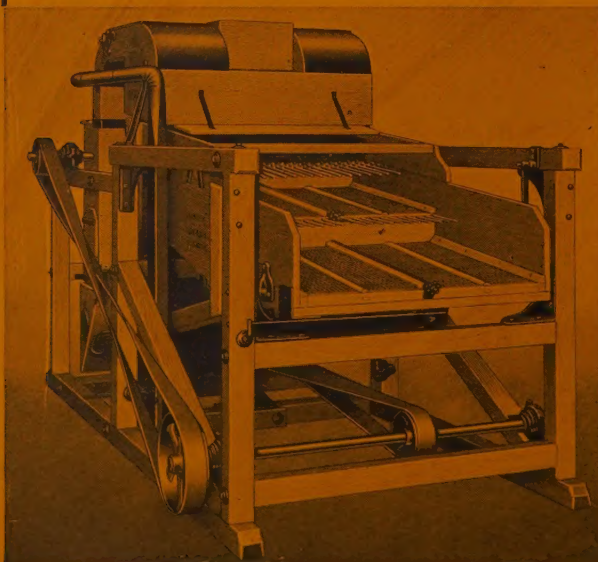
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